

Lagos urged against ties with Israel

LAGOS (R) — The head of Nigeria's government-funded Institute of International Affairs has told members of the national assembly it would be wrong for Nigeria to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel. In an open letter to legislators distributed on Wednesday, Institute Director Bolaji Akinyemi said that Nigeria's solidarity with the Arab World and Israel's military links with South Africa precluded such a move. Mr. Akinyemi said, "The liberation of South Africa remains the first priority of Nigerian foreign policy," adding that strong military cooperation between Israel and Pretoria meant the issue was beyond the point of no return.

Chatti expected arrive today

AMMAN (Petra) — Organisation of Islamic Conference Secretary-General Habib Chatti is expected to arrive here Thursday for a brief visit. Mr. Chatti will meet a number of senior officials to discuss subjects of concern to Arab Islamic nations.

Jordan-Soviet relations lauded

MOSCOW (Petra) — The president of the Supreme Soviet lauded the bilateral relations between the USSR and Jordan. He expressed his hope that these relations would continue to develop for the benefit of both countries. The president was talking at a reception ceremony held at the Kremlin for Jordan's official delegation. Speaker Suleiman Arar heads a Jordanian delegation to popular festivals in the Soviet Union. The president went on to say that Jordan and the USSR maintained friendly relations for the past twenty years and relations have developed till they reached a high and steady level, and expressed the Soviet Union's support for Arab sovereignty over the occupied territories. In his answering speech Mr. Arar conveyed His Majesty King Hussein's greetings to the Soviet Union and explained the delegation's visit emphasizes the depth of the friendship between the two countries especially in light of the highly sensitive political atmosphere prevailing in the Middle East due to Israel's continuous aggression against the Arab Nation and its transgressions against international law. Later Mr. Arar visited Lenin's mausoleum and the memorial of the Unknown Soldier where he placed wreaths.

U.S. in Algeria Khaled's message

ALGIERS (R) — Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal arrived Wednesday to hand a message from King Khaled to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian news agency reported it gave no details but diplomatic sources said Prince Faisal's visit was linked with the military developments in the war. Saudi Arabia has been urging Arab support for Algeria and the other members of the Arab League. Front-Syria, Libya, the Yemen and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) agreed this week to strengthen relations with Iran.

Yemen receives ambassadors

MAN (Petra) — Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi announced separately in his office Wednesday with the ambassadors of West Germany, Yugoslavia and the Korea in Jordan. During the meeting, they discussed their countries' relations with Jordan and ways to develop them.

Iraq-Jordan trade pact mooted

MAN (Petra) — Cuba's ambassador to Jordan Wednesday pressed his country's willingness to conclude a reciprocity trade agreement with Jordan. At a meeting with the Minister of Industry and Trade, the ambassador said that Cuba is interested in buying Jordanian phosphates, and invited to the minister a draft agreement in this respect. During the meeting they discussed Jordan's imports of Cuban sugar, the ambassador extended an invitation to Mr. Asfour to visit.

U.K. refuses attend trial

WASHINGTON (R) — John H. H. refused to appear in court for Wednesday's session of trial on charges of trying to assassinate President Reagan. But a closed-circuit television camera installed so that he could follow the proceedings from a cell in back of the court building.

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Hassan discusses Gulf war, Mideast in U.S.

WASHINGTON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met here Tuesday with U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig and later told reporters that they discussed the latest developments in the Iraq-Iran war. Prince Hassan said he reiterated Jordan's support for Iraq in its just struggle to regain its usurped territory. Efforts are still underway for ending the Gulf war which poses a major menace to the region's resources, Prince Hassan added. In his talks with Mr. Haig, the Prince said he made it clear that a Middle East peace should be

founded on two basic requirements: Recognition of Palestinian people's rights and peace and security to all nations in the Middle East. Prince Hassan also discussed with members of the U.S. House of Representatives the Middle East issue and the Palestine problem. He also met on Tuesday with members of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and Vice-President George Bush and later attended a reception held by the Jordanian embassy in Washington to mark Independence Day.

U.S. declines comment on arms sales to Jordan

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Official U.S. sources have declined to comment on public Israeli criticism about arms sales to Jordan. State Department spokesman Dean Fischer Tuesday referred reporters to the Defense Department, since much of the criticism from Israeli officials had been directed at Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger.

However, Mr. Fischer did reiterate general U.S. policy on the subject of arms sales to Jordan. "We do not have any outstanding requests from Jordan for aircraft, or additional I-Hawk" anti-aircraft missiles, Mr. Fischer said. "Obviously, any requests which resulted in a U.S. proposal to sell such systems—or any other systems—to Jordan would be submitted to the Congress in accordance with the law." Mr. Fischer said any future requests that may be received from Jordan "will be reviewed with careful attention to their potential impact on the security of Israel. In particular, we will be mindful of our commitment to maintaining Israel's technological

advantages in the region." "Our security assistance relationship with Jordan is long-standing and of mutual value, reflecting our common interest in the security and stability of the area. Jordan has legitimate defense needs and our friends in the region should be confident that we are interested in their ability to defend themselves," Mr. Fischer said.

Shamir renews attack

Meanwhile, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir renewed Israel's attack on possible American sales, not officially confirmed in the U.S., of sophisticated arms to Jordan. Mr. Shamir told the Knesset (parliament) the supply of surface-to-air missiles and sophisticated planes to Jordan was a continuation of a policy which started with the sale of AWACS radar planes to Saudi Arabia last year. "But in this case the danger is more concrete and closer because of Jordan's proximity to our cities," Mr. Shamir said.

Ministry issues new rules on alien workers

AMMAN (Petra) — New instructions concerning the entry of aliens to Jordan and their work in the country were issued Wednesday by Interior Minister Ahmad Obaidat. Under the instructions, Jordanian companies or foreign firms on contract with the Jordanian government and Jordanian companies will be allowed to bring in alien workers provided they abide by the following regulations and rules:

- 1) Companies or individuals wishing to import alien workers should submit to the Interior Ministry formal applications along with approval from the Labour Ministry and a list of workers required and their trade and nationalities and passport details.
- 2) The formal applications will then be referred to the concerned authorities for consideration upon which the Interior Ministry will issue its decision and will instruct Jordanian embassies abroad and the Public Security Directorate to issue the required entry visas.
- 3) Entry visas will not be issued by Jordanian embassies abroad or at the border posts unless the workers produced return travel-tickets valid for one year.
- 4) Visitors to Jordan will not be allowed to obtain annual residence permits and they have to leave the country as soon as their temporary residence visas expire. Companies' requests for allowing such visitors to stay on will be turned down.
- 5) Companies operating in Jordan and wishing to invite specialists to offer consultancy or advice or to visit factories will have to submit formal applications to the Interior Ministry together with documents that will explicitly prove the aim of the visit, and the specialist's profession. Technical workers do not fall under the "experts" category.
- 6) Under no circumstances, companies or individuals will be allowed to import alien workers without prior approval, and therefore the Interior Ministry will otherwise force such workers to leave the country immediately at the expense of their would-be employers who will be prosecuted and fined in accordance with the alien laws.
- 7) Under these laws companies or individuals employing alien workers who do not have valid residence permits or not permitted to work in Jordan will pay a JD 50 minimum fine and a maximum of JD 75 fine for every worker. This does not apply to experts who the companies may invite to the country for advisory purposes provided that their stay here does not exceed three months.
- 8) Workers' wives and families are not allowed to join their husbands in Jordan. This does not apply to directors of companies, senior engineers and senior experts, and the ministry will treat each application in this respect separately.
- 9) House maids and nannies will not be allowed into the country unless they acquire prior approval from the Interior Ministry.
- 10) Workers needed for employment on agricultural land will be allowed into the country provided that their employers are owners of irrigated land or land tenants cultivating tobacco, and their applications should acquire prior approval by the Interior Ministry.
- 11) Workers from Iraq, Syria, Egypt and other countries having bilateral labour agreements with Jordan are exempted from these new regulations.

Jordan, UAE sign agreement

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Wednesday signed an agreement for facilitating the flow of their workers to both countries. The agreement, signed by visiting UAE Labour and Social Affairs Minister Saif Al Jarwan and Jordanian Labour Minister Jawad Al Anani, provides for a greater degree of cooperation between the two sides in regulating the employment of workers and the exchange of expertise and labour-related information.

Fahd urges quick end to Iran-Iraq war...

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabia's Crown Prince Fahd has called for a quick end to the Iran-Iraq war, describing it as the biggest threat to the Gulf region. "Continuation or expansion of the war will only be at the expense of the stability and security of the region," he told the Saudi newspaper Al Riyadh. All peace efforts should be made "because the alternative will be the destruction of the power of the region which will make it incapable of facing the real danger threatening the whole Arab Nation," he said, referring to Israel. Saudi Arabia and its five partners in the Gulf Cooperation Council have been holding consultations with other Arab states on ways to end the Iran-Iraq war.

OIC to renew efforts

In Ankara, Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), said that he would go to Baghdad and Tehran early next month in a renewed effort to end the Iran-Iraq war. "This is a time for new, important moves," he told journalists after a day of talks in Ankara with Turkish leaders.

... and calls on U.S. to seek Mideast peace

JEDDAH (R) — Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd has urged the United States to help find a quick solution to the Middle East problem. In an interview with Al Riyadh newspaper, he said: "We hope the U.S. administration will before too long seriously initiate a move for a tangible change to secure Israeli withdrawal from Arab lands occupied in 1967 and create an independent Palestinian state." Without these conditions being met, the Middle East will continue to suffer from instability and tension, he said. Prince Fahd said Israel was still

occupying other Arab territories after withdrawing from Sinai and "continuing its aggressive practices against our people in the occupied lands and against Islamic holy places."

He also called for more action by Islamic countries to foil Israel's attempts to infiltrate into Africa. Saudi Arabia and some other Arab states cut ties with Zaire this month for resuming diplomatic links with Israel. Zaire is the first African country to breach a diplomatic boycott of Israel, imposed by almost all African countries after the 1973 war.

Sharon: Israel gave 'small' aid to Tehran

WASHINGTON (R) — Israel has given a "small" amount of military aid to Iran because it sees Iraq as a threat to Middle East peace but is not backing the Iranian war effort, visiting Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon said Wednesday. Asked why Israel was aiding Iran, whose radical leadership has been openly hostile to the Zionist state, Mr. Sharon replied in a television interview: "A very small amount of aid has been given, very small." "But the attempt to show Israel as one who backs the Iranians in the war (against Iraq) is a mistake." The Israeli official met Secretary of State Alexander Haig and Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger on Tuesday, telling reporters afterwards that his chief message to the Americans dealt with the 20-month-old Gulf war between Iraq and Iran.

Andropov relieved of KGB duties

MOSCOW (R) — Yuri Andropov, head of the KGB security police, has left his post in a move apparently linked with his recent political promotion in the Kremlin power structure. The official news agency TASS said Mr. Andropov, 67, head of the KGB for the past 15 years, had been relieved of his duties by the praesidium of the Supreme Soviet (parliament) in connection with his assignment to other duties. Mr. Andropov's departure from the chairmanship of the committee for state security had been expected after he was promoted last Monday to become one of nine powerful secretaries in the Soviet Communist Party. The move confirmed the impression that Mr. Andropov had moved into the position of likely contender to succeed Leonid Brezhnev as general secretary of the Communist Party.

Senate debates increased aid to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — A proposal to automatically increase U.S. aid to Israel to help it pay its debt set off a heated Senate committee debate on Tuesday. Assistant Democratic leader Alan Cranston said the United States caused Israel's high military debt, largely by arming its Arab neighbours, and so must help Israel pay that debt. He introduced an amendment in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that would start by increasing President Reagan's \$785 million economic aid request for Israel for next year to \$910 million. "This is earth-shattering," said the committee's chairman, Republican Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois. "It is one of the most astounding proposals I have ever heard."

Paris: Premier aims to display determination to maintain French presence in Lebanon

BEIRUT (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy arrived here Wednesday. The surprise visit is aimed to demonstrate France's determination to maintain its presence in Lebanon despite a violent campaign against French interests here, according to a French presidential spokesman. Mr. Mauroy's unscheduled trip comes only two days after a car bomb killed 11 people in the French embassy in Beirut. The blast was the latest in a series of attacks against French targets in Lebanon that began with the assassination of Ambassador Louis Delamare in September last year. The prime minister was whisked away from Beirut airport by helicopter amid strict security precautions and went straight into a meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. He was due to attend a memorial service for the bomb victims later Wednesday before returning to Paris, a French embassy spokesman said. Before Mr. Mauroy's departure from Paris, French presidential spokesman Pierre Bergeyovoy told reporters: "Mr. Pierre Mauroy will demonstrate France's presence in Lebanon and in that part of the world and our determination to stand up to blind terrorism." French officials have said privately they believe Syrian agents may have been involved in the anti-French campaign that began with the murder of the French ambassador.

Argentine rockets sink British destroyer, container vessel U.N. asks Perez de Cuellar to arrange Falklands truce

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council Wednesday asked Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to try to arrange an immediate ceasefire between Britain and Argentina in their battle for the Falkland Islands. The council unanimously approved a resolution giving him a week to try to arrange the truce, although Mr. Perez de Cuellar appeared unhappy with the terms. "What can I do in seven days?" the secretary-general said to reporters before the council vote. The council vote came as Argentines celebrated the outcome of air strikes against the British South Atlantic battle fleet on Tuesday, in which Britain acknowledged the loss of one of its destroyers and a large merchant ship. Argentina also said its ground troops in the Falklands still had the British beachhead there under total control and that the air battles so far demonstrated the vulnerability of the British fleet. In London, Defence Secretary John Nott told parliament that the British strike force which moved on to the Falklands last Friday was poised to move against the Argentine garrison at Port Stanley.

British destroyer, container ship lost

Mr. Nott confirmed the loss of the destroyer Coventry and the civilian container ship Atlantic Conveyor, which the government had requisitioned to carry more Harrier jump-jets to the battle zone. He said 24 men had been killed on the two ships. But Mr. Nott said 10 more destroyers and frigates had joined the task force of more than 100 ships in the last two days. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was reported by aides to be in a grim but determined mood. She told a political rally: "Despite these grievous losses, neither our resolve nor confidence is weakened." Britain has now lost two destroyers and two frigates since the fighting around the Falklands began but has claimed to have inflicted major losses on the Argentine air force, which has mounted major attacks on the fleet.

Argentine military spokesmen said Wednesday these raids had shown the weakness of the British fleet. "Air battles to date have shown the vulnerability of the British fleet despite its sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles," one was quoted as saying. "The British relied too much on their Sea Wolf missile to stop our air force," he added.

Defence Minister Amadeo Frugoli said the British beachhead at San Carlos on the Falklands was "under the total control of the Argentine armed forces," adding: "The fact that they have occupied the area does not necessarily mean that they can consolidate or extend it."

At the Vatican, Pope John Paul said he would go to Argentina after his trip to Britain, which starts on Friday. Papal envoy Archbishop Achille Silvestrini said in Buenos Aires the Pope would visit Argentina on June 11 and 12.

Many Argentines had been angered by the news that the Pope had decided to go through with his visit to Britain and Archbishop Silvestrini said in a statement: "He could not visit Britain without also making a trip to Argentina."

The Security Council resolution asking Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar to try to arrange a ceasefire also authorised him to send U.N. observers to the Falklands if necessary to monitor compliance with its terms.

Britain had threatened to veto any council call for a simple ceasefire, saying this would enable Argentina to consolidate its position on the Falklands.

The secretary-general told the council he was concerned that the terms of the resolution "may not provide a sufficiently clear and precise guidance either to the parties or to myself."

He added: "When war is in full swing, as is now the case, the early achievement of a ceasefire and a return to negotiations is certain to be of extreme difficulty."

U.K. chopper crew in Chile; Loss of HMS Coventry, page 8

U.S. to sell 75 F-16s to Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — The Reagan administration has decided to sell Israel 75 advanced F-16 jet fighters worth about \$2.5 billion in the largest arms sale to that country for four years, U.S. defence officials said Wednesday. Israel has already bought 75 F-16s. The sale was agreed in 1978 and the last aircraft was delivered this year.

Congress was told privately of the planned sale on Monday, one day before Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State Alexander Haig here. Congress has 30 days to veto

major foreign arms sales after public notification, due late this month for the F-16s. U.S. officials said the proposed sale represented an improvement in relations between the United States and Israel, which became strained after Israel's annexation last year of the Syrian Golan Heights.

The United States responded to the annexation by suspending its new strategic cooperation agreement with Israel.

U.S. officials said the strategic agreement with Israel had not yet been reinstated. But other arms relationships were improving, including an overall review of

Israel's long-term weapons needs which is under way.

Defence officials said the General Dynamics assembly line should be able to produce the first planes for the new sale of F-16 "Fighting Falcons" in about three years.

The U.S. Air Force plans to buy about 1,900 F-16s and make the plane its chief fighter for the late 1980s and 1990s.

In the past 10 years, the United States has sold Israel \$8.3 billion worth of arms, and President Reagan has proposed sales totaling \$1.4 billion this year and \$1.7 billion next year.

Israeli jets continue Lebanese patrols

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli reconnaissance flights over Lebanon went ahead as normal Wednesday and officials said they did not expect any sharp increase in tension following the shooting down Tuesday of two Syrian fighters near Beirut. United Nations peacekeeping troops in South Lebanon reported Israeli warplanes patrolling as they had done every day for months.

The Syrian Mig fighters were shot down in a dogfight after they tried to intercept an Israeli patrol of the activities of Palestinian commandos and Syrians, according to the Israeli military command. Israel claims Syria has lost 19 warplanes in air clashes over Lebanon since May 1974 against Israeli losses of four unmanned drones.

Israeli government officials said they did not foresee a major upswing in hostilities following Tuesday's incident.

"There is no cause for alarm. There have been no drastic changes in the situation," one official said. The official added: "These are routine flights which have gone on for some time and will continue. The Syrians will have to learn that if these flights are disturbed, this will again be the response."

Israel's army chief of staff, Lt.-Gen. Rafael Eitan, claimed Tuesday night the reconnaissance flights were vital to Israel's security. "The Syrians must learn that this is our right and our obligation," Gen. Eitan said.

The northern border with Lebanon was tense earlier this month after Israel massed troops there ready to strike at Palestinian camps, but the situation defused, apparently after American pressure on Israel not to strike.

Mauroy arrives in Beirut on surprise visit

BEIRUT (R) — French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy arrived here Wednesday. The surprise visit is aimed to demonstrate France's determination to maintain its presence in Lebanon despite a violent campaign against French interests here, according to a French presidential spokesman.

Mr. Mauroy's unscheduled trip comes only two days after a car bomb killed 11 people in the French embassy in Beirut. The blast was the latest in a series of attacks against French targets in Lebanon that began with the assassination of Ambassador Louis Delamare in September last year. The prime minister was whisked away from Beirut airport by helicopter amid strict security precautions and went straight into a meeting with Lebanese President Elias Sarkis. He was due to attend a memorial service for the bomb victims later Wednesday before returning to Paris, a French embassy spokesman said.

Before Mr. Mauroy's departure from Paris, French presidential spokesman Pierre Bergeyovoy told reporters: "Mr. Pierre Mauroy will demonstrate France's presence in Lebanon and in that part of the world and our determination to stand up to blind terrorism."

French officials have said privately they believe Syrian agents may have been involved in the anti-French campaign that began with the murder of the French ambassador.

The government has not publicly blamed Damascus, but it expelled two Syrian diplomats last month only hours after a car bomb blast in Paris killed a woman and injured 60 people. Diplomats said Syria was angered by a French attempt to

mediate in Lebanon last year and by President Francois Mitterrand's moves to improve ties with Israel. But it may prove impossible to discover who was behind the attack.

Mr. Bergeyovoy said the prime minister would look into the security conditions of the embassy staff. New funds had been made available to ensure the best possible security conditions for embassy staff in the Middle East, he added.

France's links with Lebanon's Christian community date back to the medieval Crusades. French forces fought in the region during the First World War, and French mandate powers carved Lebanon from Greater Syria in the early 1920s.

Lebanon became independent after World War Two. External Relations Ministry officials said France was not pre-

pared to curtail its presence in Lebanon. "There is no question of either curtailing embassy activities or reducing its staff," one official said.

The embassy has a staff of 20 French diplomats and employs about 80 people of various nationalities. The consular section delivers about 100,000 visas a year and looks after a dwindling community of 6,000 French nationals.

France has contributed more than 1,300 troops to the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL), a 7,000-strong force set up as a buffer between Palestinian forces in South Lebanon and Israeli troops and their right-wing Lebanese militia allies.

Mr. Bergeyovoy denied press reports that units of the French contingent would be used for the protection of the embassy or the French community.

MIDDLE EAST

Report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories (part I)

The labourer is worthy of his hire — but does Israel agree?

What rights do Arab workers of the West Bank and Gaza have under occupation? Are they paid a fair wage? Do they have the same rights as workers elsewhere in the world? Can they belong to trade unions? Are they safe from arbitrary arrest, detention or exile? The International Labour Organisation (ILO) set out to find the answers to these questions. The following is the first of a three-part reprint of the main body of their report.

Introduction

1. The following report on the situation of workers of the occupied Arab territories is presented by the director-general in accordance with the undertaking which he accepted at the 67th (June 1981) session of the conference and in application of operative paragraph 6 of the resolution concerning the implications of Israeli settlements in Palestine and other occupied Arab territories in connection with the situation of Arab workers 66th (1980) session).

2. In order to submit to the conference a document reflecting the present situation and the different points of view as objectively as possible, the director-general took a whole series of steps for the preparation of this report. In November-December 1981, he sent a mission composed of the chief of the Equality of Rights Branch and the director of the ILO Regional Office for Arab States to hold consultations with the governmental, employers' and workers' circles of the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan and with the Palestinian bodies in Damascus, Amman and Beirut where they met, at his request the president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The government of Egypt was also consulted and informed of the action taken by the director-general during his visit to the country in February 1982. As in previous years, the director-general sent a mission and assess the situation on the spot.

3. The mission, which this year was headed by Mrs. A. Beguin, assistant director-general, accompanied by the chief and another official of the Equality of Rights Branch, both of whom participated in earlier missions, visited Israel and the occupied Arab territories from 9 to 18 Feb. 1982. It was granted the necessary facilities by the Israeli civil and military authorities to carry out its work during its stay in Israel and its visits to the occupied Arab territories. The mission made a point of including in its programme a visit to the Golan, which it still considered to be part of its mandate in spite of the new situation created by the adoption by the Israeli parliament of the Act of Dec. 14, 1981. The Israeli authorities allowed the mission to visit this territory after restating their position on the subject.

4. The mission held several working meetings and discussions with the Israeli authorities and, specifically, with representatives of the ministries of foreign affairs, defence and labour and of the administration recently set up in the territory of the West Bank. It discussed the economic problems of the occupied territories with representatives of the Bank of Israel and the Central Bureau of Statistics and met officials from the General Federation of Labour of Israel, the Histadrut, and from the principal employers' organisation of Israel, the Israel Manufacturers' Association. In addition to its contacts with officials of the Israeli labour administration in the occupied Arab territories it visited, the mission met Arab labour inspectors and devoted considerable time to conversations with the principal Palestinian municipal authorities of the West Bank and Gaza, trade union officials of the West Bank (including East Jerusalem), chamber of commerce officials (in East Jerusalem and Jericho) and representatives of the East Jerusalem electricity company. The mission also visited vocational training centres, placement offices and Arab enterprises in the territories, and enterprises in Israel employing Arab workers from the occupied territories. In the Golan, where a general strike had just broken out, the mission, whose programme included a visit to the placement office of Mas'ada and discussions with representatives of the local council, was also able to talk to a number of workers on strike.

5. In carrying out its mandate and drawing up its report, the mission was guided, as in past years, by the general standards of public international law, including the

1907 Hague Convention and the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, by the resolutions adopted by the United Nations and, in the more specific field of labour matters, by the principles and objectives laid down in the Constitution of the ILO (Declaration of Philadelphia) and in the relevant standards and resolutions adopted by the conference, particularly those relating to discrimination in employment and occupation and to freedom of association.

Development situation

6. One of the 12 fundamental recommendations formulated in the 1970 report concerned the implementation of an active investment and employment policy corresponding to the specific needs of the population in the occupied Arab territories, together with the diversification and development of training levels by the vocational training centres established in the territories.

7. To take employment first (the question of vocational training will be dealt with a little further on), the mission was able to judge from recent developments that, as for the past four or five years, there has been little or no change in the employment situation in the occupied territories. The employment of 70,000 to 75,000 workers of the occupied territories in the Israeli economy, the second biggest component of over-all employment, now representing over one-third (35 per cent), is also virtually unchanged since 1979.

8. Within this essentially slack employment situation in the occupied territories, there has been a substantial change in the sectoral breakdown as regards the relative share of the agricultural sector, where employment continues to decline steadily: whereas 59,000 people were employed in agriculture in 1970, representing about 39 per cent of jobs in the occupied territories, the comparative figures for 1981 were 38,000 persons employed and 27 per cent of the total. During the 1970s, however, which marked the start of an accelerating decline in agricultural employment, there was no apparent transfer of manpower from the agricultural sector to the productive sectors, especially industry, in the occupied territories. On the contrary, official figures for 1977 and 1981 show that about a quarter of workers from the occupied territories now working in Israel come from the agricultural sector of the territories.

9. Unemployment, too, has reached a status quo. Figures communicated by the Israeli authorities rate unemployment at around one per cent of the active population, which is the same as in previous years and normally corresponds to a full employment situation. The Israeli authorities emphasised the importance they attach to this objective and added that emergency job-creation plans existed in the event of any reversal of the situation for one reason or another. Nevertheless, the climate does not seem quite so healthy as the statistics suggest. Full employment (and considering that the participation rate of women in the economically active population is less than 10 per cent, this can only be a relative term) is directly dependent on steady migration across the Israeli frontier and towards other countries, especially the oil-producing Arab countries. Exact figures for this emigration are unknown but estimates based on a comparison of available data point to an approximate figure of 10,000 to 20,000 people per year. This being so, the information submitted by the Jordanian government suggests that it would be more realistic to situate the employment deficit in the occupied territories at around six to eight per cent of the available labour force.

10. Most of these emigrants are thought to be educated young men. Looking beyond the statistics, which are in any case somewhat approximate, it is generally recognised that a large proportion of young Palestinians are highly qualified and very well educated. As will be seen from the section on

education and training, this proportion can be expected to increase as the university institutions in the occupied territories expand and the aspirations of the young people follow. Obviously, this increase in highly-qualified manpower poses the serious problem of finding outlets (virtually nonexistent locally at present), which problem can only be resolved in the short term by a brain drain and, in the long run, by the creation of administrative or state structures and a productive and competitive industrial sector.

11. It is this which largely accounts for the fundamental failure of the economy of the occupied Arab territories to create new jobs, even though the statistical indicators of the principal economic aggregates point to high growth rates, mostly generated by earnings derived from employment in Israel. Growth, however, is not synonymous with development, especially self-sustained development on the basis of freely chosen options. The establishment of the occupation regime has led to the replacement of the national authorities by the military occupation authorities and, as a result, there are no longer any decision-making bodies or institutions such as would normally be responsible for laying down national guidelines and planning the development of the economy and, by extension, that of employment. Moreover, this situation has lasted over a period during which it would have been possible to implement three five-year development plans. Currently, the only local structures capable of assuming certain development and job-creation functions at their own level and within the limits of their authority are the municipalities, and perhaps the co-operative movement. Here again, for political reasons the degree of autonomy and freedom of action of these institutions is carefully controlled and in fact, according to them, strictly limited. One measure that affects them particularly is the decision adopted in the middle of 1981 to ban the transfer of funds made available to them by the Arab states (\$100 million annually, providing an estimated 60 per cent of the municipal operating budget and 100 per cent of their development budget). According to sources quoted in 1981 following this decision, the military authorities were themselves examining the possibility of providing the money needed by the municipalities to finance their budget. From the mission's talks with the principal local authorities the possibility has apparently not been followed up at least as far as the municipalities are concerned—since substantial aid, on the contrary, seems to have been given to the "village leagues" which are known to have adopted different political options.

12. It is altogether clear from the mission's various conversations in the occupied territories that the local economic authorities, institutions and agents are not able to make their own decisions and suffer more and more from a feeling of unequal opportunity and treatment. As we shall see, this is partly due to the facilities granted to Israeli nationals to settle and engage in productive activities in the territories: criticism is also made of the obstacles to development caused by measures adopted unilaterally by the occupying authorities and, more generally, by the integration of two economies at different levels of development competing side by side, whereby the free play of market forces produces a situation of dependence and domination. This year, for example, the mission heard many complaints from employers and chambers of commerce regarding the modification of the tax system and the introduction of the value added tax which, at 12 per cent, is considered prohibitive and liable to jeopardise seriously by the economic viability of small enterprises, as is said to have occurred already in numerous instances. Regarding employment more specifically, not only is over a third of the local labour force employed in Israel, as we have already seen, but another segment is employed in Israeli agricultural or industrial units operating in the territories or is engaged in home work farmed out by Israeli enterprises as and when required. According to official Jordanian sources, an estimated two-thirds of the total resident labour force work in one way or another for the Israeli economy or for Israeli interests. The phenomenon is accentuated by the fact that the principal business of the placement offices in the territories, as the mission was able to

see for itself, is the placement of workers for employment in Israel.

13. It is apparent from the foregoing that the employment situation in the occupied Arab territories is much the same as that which motivated the recommendation formulated in 1979, aggravated, as we shall see, by recent developments in the settlement policy. It seems quite clear that an "institutional void", compounded by the impossibility for the population of setting its own objectives that was already recognised at the time as a serious threat to the future of the currently occupied territories, is becoming an ever greater cause for concern as the state of occupation is prolonged. The specific needs of the Arab population of the occupied territories require special attention, and one answer is to see that they find expression. As regards steps taken and activities engaged in by the local economic authorities: institutions or agents, the latter should be allowed the greatest possible autonomy; better still, a climate should be fostered that does not run counter to the promotion of equality of opportunity and treatment. Finally, action needs to be taken on the 1979 recommendation concerning the study of measures or means of enabling resources to be allocated to the development of the occupied Arab territories, with the participation of representatives of the population concerned. The income tax paid by workers employed in Israel has already been transferred to the budget of the occupied territories, following a recommendation by the mission. Other measures of this kind could be taken, for example a transfer of taxes on trade.

14. The conditions of employment and work of workers of the occupied Arab territories cannot be isolated from the specific context in which they arise and by which, to a large extent, they are directly or indirectly affected. There are two fundamental aspects of this specific context. In the first place, we are dealing with an occupation regime, and previous reports by the director-general have pointed out that, while the problems which arise from the state of occupation do not in themselves fall within the competence of the ILO, the values of equality, freedom and human dignity which are embodied in the ILO's standards are bound to be affected by the situation and that, consequently, the particular situation of workers living under the occupation regime must be borne in mind in view of the consequences it entails in the field of labour. The effects of the state of occupation are increasingly severe as time goes by without any change, as is the case here, and attention will often be drawn in

this section to their relevance to specific labour issues: we shall see, for example, that considerations of security, which is the prime concern of any occupying regime, have a bearing on the situation as regards freedom of association.

The second fundamental aspect is that the state of occupation is accompanied by the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories. In its 1979 report, the mission stated that it was difficult to imagine that this policy could be pursued without conflicting with the objective of development by and for the local population and, therefore, without jeopardising their chances of employment. It then recommended that the development problems resulting from the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories should be investigated by the authorities and action taken accordingly. The resolution adopted by the conference in 1980 stressed the implications of the settlements in connection with the situation of Arab workers.

15. Official Israeli estimates of the number of settlers in the occupied territories, for instance, refer to a total of around 20,000 on the West Bank, representing three per cent of the local population. However, unlike these figures which do not include settlers in the eastern sector of Jerusalem, the data communicated by the Arab governments or organisations estimate the number of settlers on the West Bank at over 100,000, or about 15 per cent of the population; for the Golan and the Gaza Strip, the figure given is 7,000 or 8,000 in each territory. Details supplied mainly by the government of Jordan, which last year referred to the establishment

of settlements policy raises particularly acute difficulties because of the conflicts it generates over the appropriation of land, which for the Arab population is as much an economic factor as an essential symbolic and cultural concept, and over the use of water resources which have considerable scarcity value throughout the region, including Israel.

17. A decision declaring land to be state land can be contested only if the claimant can prove ownership before a special appeals committee and that only about 30 per cent of the land was listed in the land register at the time of occupation. Furthermore, the data communicated by the Israeli authorities apparently refer only to land specifically allocated to the civilian settlements, whereas the area is often subsequently enlarged by the requisitioning of adjacent plots on military grounds and the taking of private land for access roads to settlements. According to unofficial Israeli estimates up to one third of the West Bank has been closed, seized or purchased for military and civilian purposes. These estimates are close to those communicated to the office by the government of Jordan.

18. Competition over water resources, which are common in Israel and the occupied territories, is even fiercer than over land. Because of the scarcity of water, the Israeli authorities have decided to regulate and control consumption by various means connected with the drilling of wells and the installation of meters. Measures involving well-digging and irrigation work, devised for the Israeli settlements and introduced without consulting the local authorities, are seen by the Arab population as discriminatory. The Jordanian government estimates the volume of water available to the Arab population of the West Bank at 105 million m³, less than one-sixth of the area's total water resources.

There is also an Israeli project to build a canal linking the Mediterranean to the Dead Sea, partly crossing Palestinian land. Fears have been expressed regarding the project's repercussions, particularly on the resources and arable land of the Jordan Valley and the Gaza Strip, and the United Nations General Assembly adopted a resolution on the subject on Dec. 16, 1981. This resolution demands that Israel cease implementation of its project and requests the secretary-general to submit to the General Assembly and the Security Council, by June 30, 1982, a study on the Israeli canal and its effects on Jordan and the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967.

19. Basically, there are two ways in which the settlements policy affects the employment and development situation, one direct and the other indirect. Because of its consequences on the use of land and water resources, the policy is above all likely to have a direct effect on the economy of the agricultural sector, which has only a limited area of arable land (estimated at 20 per cent of the total area of the West Bank), while no more than four per cent of the cultivated area is actually irrigated.

The other, indirect but growing effect of this policy derives from the agricultural and industrial activities the settlements under-

take and the recent tendency, noted in an Economic and Social Council report to the 36th session of the United Nations General Assembly, to establish industrial plants and complexes in the occupied territories. The document on settlement projects referred to earlier states that the settlements will continue to be established in the form of rural communal villages whose means of livelihood will be based essentially on industry, tourism and, to a lesser extent, because of the shortage of agricultural means of production, on sophisticated agriculture. The agricultural and industrial settlements receive assistance at first in the form of financing for infrastructure work and, later, to develop their activities, in the form of various production facilities, financial incentives and special loan and financing arrangements. In their talks with the mission, the local authorities and employers or representatives of employers' organisations complained about the unfavourable conditions in which the Arab producers of the occupied territories operated compared with the Israeli settlers, and the increasing difficulty of competing at every level: means of production, technology, marketing, etc. Furthermore, the recent creation of a separate administration and jurisdiction for the settlements in the occupied territories has reinforced the feeling of unequal treatment and caused anxiety as to the future status of the territories.

20. The foregoing considerations tend to confirm the fears that the mission expressed in its 1979 report as to the conflict between the pursuit of the settlements policy and the objective of autonomous development of the Arab population of the occupied territories. At the moment the population's main concern, indeed obsession, is the ownership of the land. Quite apart from its specific relevance to agriculture and employment, the prevailing feeling of the people is that they are gradually being dispossessed of their heritage, of their very means of existence, above all of the sense of their own identity. Disputes occur with increasing frequency over the application of the concept of state land and the suppression of peasants' and farmers' rights. As regards the appeals procedure, the onus of proving ownership is apparently a major handicap under the prevailing land ownership system and the authorities, and in particular the appeals committee, should endeavour to facilitate the task, for example by accepting the submission of other forms of proof than a duly registered title deed. As to the use of water resources in the area, the occupying authorities should try to involve the Arab population or the local authorities representing them, as appropriate, in efforts to implement a rational water resources policy. Furthermore, and more important, the mission recommends the promotion of equal opportunity and treatment for the local population by guaranteeing those who wish to work the land and increase production the means of doing so without discrimination.

Vocational training

21. When in 1979 it considered the steps taken by the Israeli authorities in the field of vocational training in the occupied Arab territories, the mission, without underestimating their achievements, expressed the opinion that so long as their policy was geared mainly to equipping the local labour force to find semi-skilled jobs in the Israeli economy it would not be able to contribute greatly to raising its standard of skills. The mission therefore recommended that the authorities should make a much greater effort to increase the length of the training courses, offer a wider range of programmes and provide training in skills adapted to specific local requirements or which could easily be so adapted upon the return of the workers to the local labour market.

22. The information supplied by the authorities this year refers to both the quantitative and qualitative aspects of their policy. It shows that, since 1967-68, more than 47,000 workers have acquired skills at vocational training centres on the West Bank and in Gaza. According to statistics, slightly over 3,400 students graduated from training courses between January and September 1981. These figures call for two comments. First, although it is difficult to draw comparisons, the centres do not seem to have greatly increased their "output" in

recent years. Secondly, roughly equal numbers of workers were trained on the West Bank and in Gaza in 1981, whereas in previous years over 60 per cent or so of trainees were West Bank residents.

23. From the qualitative standpoint, information has been supplied on the efforts being made to diversify the types of training provided and to include categories of the population which have particular difficulty in joining the active population and finding jobs in the labour market. The training programmes thus continue to concentrate on manufacturing skills while courses in building, which in the early years of occupation represented the bulk of the programmes, now make up less than 10 per cent of the total. Special vocational training programmes have recently been introduced for youths aged 14 and 15 who continue to attend classes in academic studies and whose families are in need of the income they can provide. Another new programme started in 1981 on the West Bank offers young people courses in which they learn vocational skills during their school holidays; the programme, currently limited to slightly over 200 young people from the West Bank, is to be expanded and to offer a wider variety of courses. When the mission visited these vocational training centres, it observed that several courses were for women and girls, mainly in sewing and dressmaking (according to statistics this represents about 17 per cent of the total number of graduates) but also in hairdressing and office work. The mission was informed that the first mixed class had started in Hebron in 1980 and that the experiment was repeated in 1981; recently, too, a number of women had joined courses traditionally attended by men. Finally, there are two vocational rehabilitation centres, one on the West Bank and the other in Gaza. On a visit to the latter, the mission was able to appreciate the efforts, albeit modest, being made to equip handicapped persons for work. Training in these centres is free of charge and the students receive a small allowance and work clothes.

24. Although the responsible authorities emphasised that the programmes were being constantly evaluated and that pedagogical seminars were being organised for teachers or instructors, the training courses still tend to be short and the level of skills they provide does not seem to have risen significantly. Moreover, the training centres operate in close liaison with the placement offices in the occupied territories, essentially so as to meet the demand for labour from employers in Israel. The training is therefore more beneficial to the latter—at least in the present employment situation—than to the economy of the occupied territories. On a visit to the biggest vocational training centre in Gaza, the mission observed that 80 per cent of the young graduates worked in Israel. The Arab countries of the Gulf also now seem to profit from this supply of semi-skilled labour. In another centre it visited, on the West Bank, the mission learned that, on graduation, half of the trainees worked in Arab countries and half either in Israel or locally. Furthermore, training facilities for women do not equip them for equally remunerated productive employment as they are essentially designed to prepare them for working at home, often on a subcontracting basis for Israeli enterprises. It is, however, only fair to mention the resistance to the extension of female wage employment that derives in part from the structure and culture of the population concerned.

25. At the higher level, education and vocational training is provided in Palestinian schools, centres and universities. At the intermediate level of skilled technicians, whose scarcity is a serious handicap to the development of the industrial sector, there is an obvious lack of specialised training centres (including agricultural centres) of the type recently established in Hebron (Polytechnic Institute), which is still only an isolated example. At the higher level, on the other hand, five universities have been created on the West Bank, an indication of the premium which the Palestinians place on education. It is a fact that the Palestinian population as a whole has an educational and vocational system of a high standard, one explanation of which is perhaps that investment in human capital seems a safer option than investment in physical capital, of which they are often deprived or dispossessed.



Contract day labourers from Gaza, in Nazareth

هكذا معك

Randa Habib's CORNER

Graduates or brides?

I have seen them the other day. Ethereal, all in white with a red rose in hand, they looked like apparitions.

Proud of their dresses, made-up and wearing their jewels, those young students graduating from school looked much older than their age.

Happy and excited, they did not hide their feeling of relief that their years at school are at last, over.

The justifiable happiness and pride of all their attending parents could also be read on their faces.

I do not want to seem a trouble-maker, but what I would like to note here is the extreme extravagance of the clothes which those young ladies of only 17 or 18 were wearing.

In taffeta, silk, or organdie, some looked more like young brides than school leavers.

Some of them even had white roses or ribbons in their hair. Others, outrageously painted, were an insult to the prime of their youth, not forgetting the jewels they displayed as graduation presents from their parents.

Why cannot we have a white uniform proposed by the schools to be worn by all the school-leavers on such events?

Beautiful, simple and in feminine style, this uniform would not only have the advantage of avoiding the extravagance of the students, but would also ensure that certain young girls less favoured than others, would not feel embarrassed by the expensive clothes of their richer classmates.

Although they are students of the same school, yet we all know that they do not necessarily belong to the same social class.

Many parents, at the cost of great privations, put their children in private schools to give them what they believe to be a higher schooling standard. But this does not imply that these same parents can afford to buy their daughters luxurious dresses for the graduation ceremony.

The introduction of a uniform would stop these embarrassing situations and would render this ceremony more serene and joyful for all persons present.

Congratulations on independence day continue to arrive at Royal Court

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday received another batch of cables of good wishes from heads of Arab and Foreign friendly nations on the anniversary of Independence and Army Day. They wished King Hussein success in the leadership of Jordan to fulfil the country's national aspirations.

Also Prime Minister Mudar Badran Wednesday received cables of good wishes from his counterparts in several Arab and foreign nations.

Jordan's embassies in Athens, Brussels, Rome, Berne and Abu Dhabi held receptions to celebrate the occasion.

Also on the anniversary Jordan's ambassador to Tunisia Nabih Al Nimr spoke on television praising the strong relations between Jordan and Tunisia under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein and President Habib Bourguiba. The Tunisian television also presented a documentary on Jordan's achievements.

Mufti opens deaf centre in Salt

SALT (Petra) — Minister of Social Development In'am Al Mufti opened here Wednesday a new building for the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf.

In a speech on the occasion, Mrs. Mufti explained her ministry's policy concerning the care for handicapped people and their rehabilitation to make them adapt to society.

She also voiced her appreciation for the Anglican Church in Amman for its financial contribution to the project. She announced the ministry's contribution of JD 1000 to the Holy Land Institute for the Deaf to help it implement its programmes and fulfil its humanitarian mission.

Later Mrs. Mufti opened an exhibition of the institute's children's drawings and distributed diplomas to the graduates who completed their elementary studies at the institute.

Leading U.K. microbiologist delivers lecture in Amman

AMMAN (J.T.) — Dr. Richard Lacey, a leading authority in Great Britain in the field of antibiotics and bacterial resistance delivered Tuesday a lecture entitled Antibiotic Resistance-Problems and Opportunities and was attended by a large number of doctors of different specialities and people interested in these fields.

Dr. Lacey is a consultant microbiologist at Queen Elizabeth Hospital in London, and is associated with Cambridge School of Medicine. His extensive research and published papers and books have tackled the problem of bacterial resistance and the rationale choice of antibiotics.

The subject of the lecture, held at the Intercontinental hotel, discussed the causes of bacterial resistance and the role of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics in this regard. He also presented his experience and policy in the rational choice of antibiotics and showed that this policy was able to reduce the cost of antibiotics from 18 to eight per cent of the total hospital bill. He also showed that his policy did resolve to a great extent the problem of bacterial resistance.

During his stay in Jordan, Dr. Lacey will visit major medical centres where he will lecture and engage in discussion with the specialists on matters that concern them in Jordan.

9 collaborators blacklisted

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian authorities have placed 19 West Bank leaders on the blacklist for their collaboration with the Israeli occupation authorities.

A circular distributed to various government ministries and officials departments asked that all documents bearing signatures or seals of these persons who are mainly village councillors and council members should not be accepted or dealt with.

AEU to receive information on bilateral trade agreements

AMMAN (Petra) — The Ministry of Industry and Trade has asked the Amman Chamber of Industry to provide it with proposals and less about trade agreements concluded between Jordan and Arab common Market member nations so that they will be sent to the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU).

The CAEU has requested the information together with Jordan's proposals for their possible inclusion in the council's planned conditions and regulations governing bilateral agreements among Arab common Market nations. The proposed CAEU's regulations are aimed at further encouraging trade exchange among Arab countries.

Environment delegation returns from meeting in Nairobi, Kenya

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan's delegation to the international conference on environment which was held in Nairobi, Kenya returned to Amman Tuesday evening.

Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment's department of Environment Director Sa'dallah Sa'dallah who led the delegation said he delivered a message from His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to the conference outlining Jordan's achievements in the field of environment particularly the creation of the environment department to deal with pollution issues and also the introduction of subjects dealing with means of safeguarding the environment in school textbooks.

Prince Hassan's message explained the role of developed nations in manufacturing equipment and different industrial products imported by developing nations for helping poorer countries combat pollution, Mr. Sa'dallah said.

He added that the conference condemned Israel's plan to build a canal linking the Mediterranean with the Dead Sea and entrusted a deputy U.N. secretary-general to make an integrated study and submit a report on the dangers inherent in Israel's project and their impact on Jordan's economic and social life.

Mudah visits Zarqa factories

ARQA (Petra) — Zarqa District Governor Salem Al Qudah Wednesday made an inspection tour of factories along the Zarqa River to insure they are abiding by instructions for constructing waste water treatment plants.

Accompanied by health and civil defence officials, Mr. Qudah also inspected Al Ruseifa district and discussed with its mayor the most effective means for implementing public safety resolutions especially matters concerning precaution against diseases.

Also Wednesday teams from the department of agriculture here embarked on campaigns for spraying insecticides in Zarqa, Azraq, Irin, and Wadi Al Duleil.

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Mu'tah University, AMIDEAST sign scholarship agreement

On May 26, 1982, Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court and Chief of the Mu'tah University Royal Commission, signed a contract agreement on behalf of the new university with Mr. Alain McNamara, Director, AMIDEAST-Jordan, representing America-Mideast Educational and Training Services, Inc. In attendance at the signing held at the Mu'tah University Liaison Office in Amman, was Director of Cultural and Public Relations Mu'awiah Khuza'i. As a result of this agreement, AMIDEAST will provide U.S. academic placement, orientation, counselling, supervision and financial administration for as many as 300 Mu'tah University faculty candidates being selected for U.S. graduate scholarships.

Mu'tah: Jordan's newest university

This scholarship programme represents a major phase in implementing the development plans for Jordan's third university, established by royal decree on March 22, 1981. The new university will incorporate a number of pre-existing institutes' programmes such as the undergraduate programme at the Royal Police Academy, in its mission to serve as Jordan's university-level military and police science academy. However, Mu'tah University, located near Karak in Jordan's southern region, will not be limited to military subjects.

Although all students will be in uniform, they will have a wide choice of fields of study, as well as a strong foundation in martial arts and police skills. Graduates will be primarily oriented towards the military and police sectors of employment, but it is expected that those seeking other careers will benefit from the experience of Mu'tah's discipline and leadership training. The new university provides students in the south of Jordan with an educational opportunity close to home; previously, university-bound southerners had to travel north to Amman or Irbid.

While the Mu'tah site is under construction planning, the University Royal Commission has published provisional laws and is forging ahead with a comprehensive faculty development scheme. Candidates have been under review since 1981 and over 100 have already been selected, according to high standards of academic excellence in 25 targeted fields. The future Mu'tah University professors will receive American masters and doctorate degrees in fields as varied as Islamic studies, all types of engineering, economics, and English or Arab literature. Mu'tah-sponsored scholars will receive full financial support for both academic and living expenses including English language training as required. All of them will sign contracts with Mu'tah, committing themselves as faculty members on their return to Jordan.

AMIDEAST: Serving Jordan for over a quarter of a century

AMIDEAST, formerly known as AFME, American Friends of the Middle East, is a private, non-profit organisation which has contributed to human resource development in the Arab World for over 30 years. AMIDEAST facilitates the optimum use of American education, training and expertise by Arab governments, businesses and individuals, through the coordinated services of its Washington, D.C. headquarters and eight educational service centres throughout the Arab region. It also promotes better American understanding of the cultures and achievements of the Arab World through programmes of information and education in the U.S. Over the years, AMIDEAST has assisted many Arab universities in the development of their faculty staff by placing and supervising candidates in universities across the U.S. Previous clients include the University of Libya, the Lebanese University, Egyptian universities



Shaking hands after signing the agreement on Wednesday are Chief of the Mu'tah University Royal Commission Ahmad Al Lawzi and AMIDEAST Director in Jordan Alain McNamara (right). Also in the picture is Director of Mu'tah University Cultural and Public Relations Mu'awiah Khuza'i. (Petra photo)

through the Ministry of Higher Education, and four West Bank Arab universities, under a project funded by USAID.

Mu'tah University and AMIDEAST partnership

In order to achieve the University's goal—the development of a strong, first-class teaching faculty across many fields—AMIDEAST will cooperate closely with Mu'tah University officials in planning individual scholars' study programmes and in preparing faculty candidates for their U.S. study and living experiences. The progress of each scholar will be closely monitored and evaluated against the objective set by Mu'tah University and the candidate himself. Careful planning, discriminating candidate selection, and close interaction amongst scholars, AMIDEAST, Mu'tah University and the American universities will ensure that Jordan and its people reap the maximum benefit from this exciting faculty development project.

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WHAT'S GOING ON

Exhibitions

* Paintings by students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth, at the French Cultural Centre at 5:30 p.m.

* Prints by Sahar Kamhawi at the Jordanian Association of Plastic Art, Jabal Luweibdeh, opposite the French Cultural Centre.

* Paintings by Cemil Eren, at the Suhail Bisharat Art Gallery.

* Bridges and Viaducts, by Silvano Zorzi, at the Professional Associations Complex.

* Exhibition of Children's Books, education materials and toys at the Prince Hashem Birds' Gardens, Shmeisan.

Field trip

* Organised by the Friends of Archaeology, to Umm Qais. Meet at the Registration Centre at 8:00 a.m.

Today's weather

Fair weather with northerly winds. In Aqaba there will be northerly moderate winds and calm sea.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	12	24
Aqaba	20	35
Deserts	13	32
Jordan Valley	19	33

Tuesday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 50 per cent, Aqaba 25 per cent.

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RED AND BLACK

The fragile virgin of competition

Competition is a natural development of forces that work at ease and develop spontaneously without the interference of external factors. In the world of naturalism, competition grows on the tree of free enterprise. You allow the forces to interact in order to yield a situation that would finally settle at the most desirable equilibrium.

In the world of artificialism that we live in, the talk of competition is almost absent. The word "competition" becomes a synonym for just and equitable distribution. If it does not exist because of interference, we enhance that interference further in order to arrive at it. The result is unsatisfactory, and if it were so, it would not last long.

In the world of excessive government intervention in the

economic life, introduced under various pretexts, the equilibrium and competition world is a Shangri-la - a distant horizon.

Everytime the government intervenes in any detail under deliberate or mandatory conditions, it creates forces that would make equilibrium and distortion thrive. Thus, the government creates for itself a further opportunity to squeeze itself in.

In Jordan, we have been exposed to many external challenges that would call for government intervention and direct action. The *raison d'être* has been to keep the market from drifting astray. In other cases, we have claimed that the market forces have caused income and wealth gaps that could not be tolerated in a country whose social values are

based on equality and free social mobility.

Now we are back preaching competition by adopting free licensing policies. Many new producers live on the margin of governments' tolerance or inefficiency. To continue to survive in this highly-free competitive market, newcomers resort to one of two methods. They either adopt dirty tricks or policies or they appeal to "big daddy", the government, for help. In either case, the government finds itself forced to intervene either to stop trickery or to help the ailing ones. This automatically calls for further government intervention and a bigger role in economic life.

Thus, a new thought creeps in. If too much licensing is inconclusive to better competition then we should stop

free licensing and introduce shareholding companies. These are given favourable tax concessions and pampered treatment. Once they stand on their own feet, their bulkiness in a small economy leads to concentration and discriminatory treatment. Now, if one of these shareholding companies fails or threatens to fail, speedy salvation efforts come forth. The downfall of a corporation causes too much noise and its spillovers extend throughout the country. Hence, the government finds itself forced to take the burden on its own shoulders.

Every time the government unnecessarily intervenes to correct an erroneous situation, it

creates causes for the situation to deteriorate on different grounds, and thus the circle of intervention expands to limits beyond its desire and ability. To put an end to that means retracting or withdrawing from promises - an embarrassment that many governments do not care to shoulder.

In a small country like Jordan, government intervention is a big burden. It only teaches people to depend more and more on big daddy, while "daddy" has already too many responsibilities at hand. A cut-off point is required. Let those who want to abuse the fragile virgin of competition be responsible for the rosemary babies it begets.

Pay up and shut up

AND TODAY, folks, for our Daily Amazing Event from the political Disneyland of Washington, D.C. we have California's Senator Alan Cranston presenting an amendment to a Senate foreign aid bill proposing that the United States automatically provide Israel with enough aid every year to cover its foreign military-related debts. He argues that since it is America's arming of the Arabs that forces Israel to maintain a high rate of borrowing to finance its defence needs, it is America's responsibility to take care of this financial burden that it has imposed on Israel.

Whether or not the aid to Israel for next year is increased, as Senator Cranston would like, from \$785 million to \$910 million is rather insignificant in financial terms. What is significant is that elected senators representing the people of the United States

make this sort of proposal seriously, and, in many cases, have an excellent chance of seeing their proposals adopted. The fact that the political landscape and the intellectual climate in the decision-making fora of the United States can withstand and seriously debate this kind of proposal is probably the best indicator we have of why America has been unable to develop credible relationships with Arab states seeking a just and honourable settlement of the Arab-Israeli dispute. Senator Cranston's proposal reflects the mentality that would have America pay up and shut up, and remain always as Israel's handcuffed financier, protector and apologist, regardless of what Israel does in the Middle East. The sad fact is that there is very little difference between the current reality and the reality that Senator Cranston would like to codify with his amendment.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Israel's nuclear threats

AL RA'I: It is not strange for the Israeli propaganda media to act as the carrier of information contained in a book or publication describing in detail Israel's nuclear power. The role of these media is to exercise psychological intimidation against the Arabs and induce despair in their hearts by suggesting that it will be pointless to resist Israel's aggression, and therefore there is no alternative but to accept Israel's will imposed upon them.

It should be remembered, however, that this method of psychological warfare is not a novelty, because Israel had resorted to it in the past. It had pictured the Bar Lev Line in Sinai as an invincible fortress, and it was madness to try to storm it. It also said the same thing in describing the Suez Canal, claiming that any attempt of crossing the waterway would mean annihilation. Then came the Ramadan war, and this Israeli myth was shattered.

A year ago the Israeli propaganda media described South Lebanon as an entertainment place for the Israeli forces; but when this concept was put to the test, the area was transformed into hell pouring fire on the invading Israelis and the Zionists in the settlements, forcing them to spend long days and nights in the shelters.

At present, the Israeli media are exercising a similar role by trying to intimidate the Arabs with the Israeli nuclear power.

The Arabs should not blind themselves from the fact that Israel possesses nuclear weapons, and this fact indeed should act as a spur to the Arabs to build up their own nuclear power.

Israel's nuclear threats should spur the Arabs to enter the international nuclear club by any means they find. At least if they cannot do that at the moment, the Arabs are really in need of building up their intrinsic power so that they can achieve a strategic balance with Israel's conventional power.

U.S. stand on "autonomy"

AL DUSTOUR: Once again, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin is threatening to stop the so-called autonomy negotiations if they are not resumed in Jerusalem, knowing well beforehand that Egypt does not accept this condition, since it does not recognise Israel's annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

Begin has gone far enough to warn U.S. State Secretary Alexander Haig not to try to exert pressure on Israel to make it change its attitude, by saying that such pressure will cause a strain in U.S.-Israeli relations. With this warning to Haig, Begin is trying to win Washington over to Israel's side and her concept of the "autonomy."

If the international circumstances have enabled Israel to occupy the whole of Jerusalem, it should realise that the current state of affairs will not last forever, and its occupation of Jerusalem will end sooner or later, exactly as the Crusader's occupation of the Holy City and Palestine ended.

What remains now is to find out the U.S. stand concerning this issue. We want Washington to specifically state its attitude, not only towards the "autonomy" talks, but also her stand vis-a-vis the rights of the Palestinian people, because this is the core of the whole Arab-Israeli issue.

By Francis Ghiles

Readers' letters openly voice criticisms of the manner in which the Algerian economy is run these days: Civil servants and state company managers also come in for their fair share of comments.

The pages of ruling *Front de Liberation National* party daily, *Al Moudjahid*, are symbolic, in many ways, of the changes which the north African country has undergone since President Chadli Benjedid came to power three years ago.

It is not only the readers' letters which openly voice the feelings of ordinary Algerians. The articles carried by the official press agency, *Algerie Presse Service*, and *Al Moudjahid* are honest accounts of the difficulties which Algeria faces.

Freedom of expression

This newfound and relative freedom of expression, which sometimes degenerates into an orgy of self criticism, is healthy though there is a danger that it may last too long. The change from the arid, abstract language which made reading *Al Moudjahid* so boring an exercise throughout the 1970s is however very welcome to most Algerians.

Equally welcome are the many signs that President Chadli, who was military governor of the western city of Oran until the late president Houari Boumedienne's death just over three years ago, is in earnest when he claims that he wants to improve the daily life of his fellow citizens.

More lodgings are being built, facades of blocks of flats are being repainted in the major cities, public gardens are better kept, bus

services have improved and, more importantly, the supply of fresh fruit and vegetables and meat is more plentiful.

This latter improvement is the direct result of Chadli allowing both private and state farmers to sell directly to consumers, thus bypassing the inefficient and often corrupt state marketing boards.

Of course, prices in free markets are higher than in state shops but, with the third highest per capita income in Africa (over \$2,000), most Algerian households in the cities can well afford the difference. This softening up of Algeria's traditionally dour and austere regime underlines the changes President Chadli has brought about since succeeding Houari Boumedienne. Gone are the days when Algerian leaders boasted that they would turn their country into the Japan of Africa by the year 2000. No longer does the *Al Aurassi* hotel in Algiers claim to be the best run on the continent, a claim which even its staff found difficult to believe.

Visitors today are spared the long lectures they used to endure from earnest senior officials about the quality of Algeria's industrialisation process.

Improving productivity

A mood of greater sobriety prevails and is helping in what amounts to a major reassessment of economic aims. Not that everything that was achieved in the 1970s was bad. A heavy industrial base was built, oil refineries and gas liquefaction plants built, all of which constitute the base of present and future prosperity.

The state oil company Sonatrach's policy of sales both in terms of products and customers is paying handsome dividends today as

Algeria sees its income decline much more slowly than some of its African neighbours in the face of the current oil glut.

The emphasis in the current plan is however on improving productivity in the myriad state companies, building smaller industrial units, increasing investment in social infrastructure, encouraging small private entrepreneurs who were treated as pariahs in the days of Boumedienne.

The current five year plan (1980-84) still provides for investments worth £72 billion to be made; £25 billion of this total is earmarked for projects started before 1980.

This reining in of investment compared with the previous plan has helped to reduce Algeria's foreign indebtedness. Overall the drawn debt probably stands at around \$16 billion while the debt service ratio has declined from 33 per cent in 1979 to about 25 per cent last year. The present fall in income could however push it back above 30 per cent by year end. Reserves meanwhile stand at a healthy \$5.3 billion, providing 7 months worth of cover for imports.

Algerian leaders are also trying to encourage agriculture, where production had slumped in the later years of Boumedienne's presidency. Private farmers will be able to borrow from the state and investment in irrigation schemes is to be speeded up.

In many ways all these changes do not constitute a U-turn but rather a second phase after the initial building of a heavy industrial base.

As natural gas slowly overtakes oil as Algeria's major hard currency earner, Algeria moves into a more sophisticated phase. Still a

member of OPEC and a leading hawk but a country whose longer term vision is beginning to pay dividends.

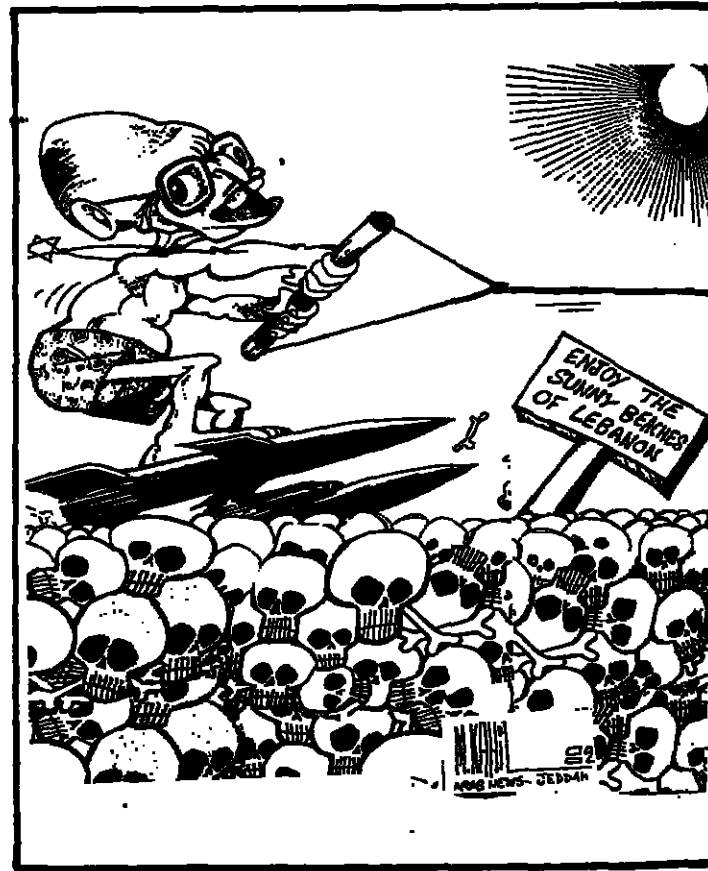
Changing gear is however proving a painfully slow business. Scores are still being settled, a state of affairs which does little to improve the running of the economy. But, against such difficulties, it must be said that the transition from the highly autocratic and personal rule of Boumedienne has been effected rather smoothly.

Algerians are grateful that the drive for a better life has improved the volume and quality of goods

they can purchase, made cities cleaner, begun to ease the chronic housing shortage.

The road to a better life remains an arduous one. It is however more than a small consolation that the Algerians, who have known very bitter days in the 1950s when they fought the French, have received greater benefit for every barrel of oil and cubic metre of gas they have exported than most of their African and Middle East neighbours.

— Financial Times news feature



JORDAN TIMES

JORDAN TELEVISION FOR THURSDAY

Channel 3	Time	Programme
4:30	6:00	Koran
4:50	7:00	Cartoons
5:00	7:30	Cartoons
5:25	8:30	Sinbad
5:50	9:10	Local Programme
6:30	9:30	Local Programme on "Al Isha wal Mifra"
7:30	10:00	Programme on Women
8:00	10:30	News in Arabic
8:30	11:00	Arabic Series
9:40	11:30	Arabic Play
10:10	12:00	News Summary
11:00	12:30	Play Continues

Channel 6	Time	Programme
6:00	7:00	French Programme
7:00	7:30	News in French
7:30	8:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	9:10	King's Crossing
9:10	10:00	News in English
10:10	10:15	Movie of the Week: Ultimatum
		Franco Caspari & Lee J. Cobb

FOR FRIDAY

Channel 3	Time	Programme
10:00	10:30	Koran
10:30	11:00	Children's programme
11:00	11:30	Popeye
11:30	12:00	Arabic series
12:00	12:30	The Muppet Show
13:00	13:25	The World We Live In
14:00	14:30	Soccer
15:00	15:30	Emergency
16:30	17:30	The Waltons
17:30	18:00	Science and Life
18:00	18:30	Western Theatre
19:00	19:30	Feature Film
19:30	20:00	Religious Programme
20:00	20:30	News in Arabic
20:30	21:00	Arabic Series
21:30	22:00	Local Variety Programme
22:00	22:30	Arabic series
23:00	23:30	News in Arabic

Channel 6	Time	Programme
6:00	7:00	French Programme
7:00	7:30	News in French
7:30	8:30	News in Hebrew
8:30	9:10	King's Crossing
9:10	10:00	News in English
10:10	10:15	Movie of the Week: Ultimatum
		Franco Caspari & Lee J. Cobb

RADIO JORDAN 855 KHz, AM & 99 MHz, FM FOR THURSDAY

Time	Programme
7:00	Sign on
7:00	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Summary
8:30	News in English
9:00	Pop Session
10:00	Signing off
11:00	News Headlines
12:00	Pop Session
12:30	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session
14:00	News
14:10	Instrumentals
14:30	Now Music
15:00	Concert Hour
16:00	News Summary
16:30	Old Favourites
17:00	Special Feature
17:30	Pop Session
18:00	News Summary
18:30	My World
19:00	Melody Time
19:30	Music
20:30	Evening Show
21:00	News Summary
21:30	Evening Show
22:00	Close down

FOR FRIDAY

Time	Programme
7:00	Sign on
7:00	Morning Show
7:30	News Bulletin
7:40	Morning Show
8:00	News Summary
8:30	Pop Session
10:00	Listeners' Choice
10:30	News Headlines
11:00	Friday Special
12:00	News Summary
13:00	Pop Session

BBC WORLD SERVICE 639, 720, 1413 KHz

Time	Programme
6:00	GMT
6:30	Newsdesk 04:30 International Soccer Special 04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections 05:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Peabody's Choice 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk 06:30 Nature Notebook 06:40 The Farming World 07:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Country Style 07:45 Network U.K. 08:00 World News; Reflections 08:15 International Soccer Special 08:30 John Peel 09:00 World News; British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News 09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 The Concerto 10:15 Wide Sargasso Sea 10:30 My Music 11:00 World News; News about Britain 11:15 The Poem Itself 11:30 Assignment 12:00 Radio Newsdesk 12:15 Top Twenty 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 13:30 Network U.K. 13:45 The Pleasure of Your Years 14:30 The Roman Catholic Community in Britain 15:00 Radio Newsdesk 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News; Commentary 16:15 Assignment 16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News; Meridian 17:40 Waveguide 17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News; News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsdesk 18:30 Brain of Britain 19:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 19:30 Stock Market Report 19:45 Look Ahead 19:45 Report on Religion 20:00 World News; 24 Hours News Summary 20:30 A Jolly Good Show 21:15 Ulster Newsletter 21:20 In the Maelstrom 21:30 Business Matters 22:00 World News 22:09 The

VOICE OF AMERICA

Time	Programme
6:00	GMT
6:30	Daybreak 04:00 The Breakfast Show 15:00 News Roundup; Reports, opinions, analyses 15:30 VOA Magazine Show: Americana, science, culture, letters 16:00 Special English News 16:10 Special English Science & Technology Report 16:15 Feature: The Making of a Nation (Friday: The Living Earth) 16:30 Now Music USA (Friday: Country Music USA) 17:00 News Roundup 17:30 Dateline 18:00 Special English News 18:10 Science and Technology Report 18:15 Feature 18:30 Music USA 19:00 News Roundup 19:30 VOA Magazine Show 20:00 Special English News 20:10 Science and Technology Report 20:15 Music USA; Jazz 21:00 VOA World Report

AMMAN AIRPORT

NOTE: The following airport arrivals and departures are provided to the Jordan Times by the Air Information department at Amman Airport, Tel. 92203-6. They should always be verified by phone before the arrival or departure of the flight.

FOR THURSDAY

Time	Arrivals	Departures
6:00	Cairo (EA)	
8:25	Agaba	
9:00	Cairo	
9:15	Damascus	
9:30	Jeddah	
9:45	Dhahran	
10:00	Abu Dhabi, Dubai	
10:00	Doha, Bahrain	
10:15	Beirut	
10:40	Dhahran, Riyadh (SV)	
10:40	Kuwait (KAC)	
10:40	Kuwait (KAC)	
11:30	Kuwait (KAC)	
15:30	Cairo (EA)	

Time	Arrivals	Departures
16:50	Helsinki, Berlin, Athens	
16:55	Lebanon, Beirut	
17:00	Agaba	
17:00	Duwayn	
17:15	New York, Vienna	
18:00	Amman	
18:00	Amsterdam, Beirut (KLM)	
18:45	Rome	
19:30	Beirut (MEA)	
22:30	Baghdad	
06:30	Baghdad	
01:00	Cairo	

DEPARTURES

Time	Arrivals	Departures
3:30	Cairo	
5:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	
6:15	Damascus	
6:45	Beirut	
7:00	Agaba	
7:00	Cairo (EA)	
7:40	Beirut, Paris (AF)	
9:00	Beirut	
10:30	Rome	
11:00	Amsterdam, New York	
11:15	Athens	
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)	
12:00	Paris, London	
12:15	Paris	
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels	
12:30	Madrid	
12:30	Cairo	
12:30	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)	
15:00	Agaba	
15:10	Tripoli	
16:30	Cairo (EA)	
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)	
18:30	Baghdad	
18:45	Beirut, Laraca	
19:00	Kuwait	
19:30	Jeddah (SV)	
20:00	Cairo	
20:15	Baghdad	
21:15	Dubai, Ras Al-Khaimah	

EMERGENCIES

Service	Number
DOCTORS:	
Amman:	
Anwar Al Aqrawawi	42696
Osman Othman	75106
Zarqa:	
Fahd Al Aqrawawi	81923
Irbid:	
Fakhr Haddad	3409
PHARMACEUTS:	

Service	Number
Amman:	
Al Salam	36730
Duwayn	21381
Khalaf	78653
Zarqa:	
Bilal	(-)

DEPARTURES

Time	Arrivals	Departures
3:30	Cairo	
5:15	Damascus, Frankfurt (LH)	
6:15	Damascus	
6:45	Beirut	
7:00	Agaba	
7:00	Cairo (EA)	
7:40	Beirut, Paris (AF)	
9:00	Beirut	
10:30	Rome	
11:00	Amsterdam, New York	
11:15	Athens	
11:30	Geneva, Zurich (SR)	
12:00	Paris, London	
12:15	Paris	
12:15	Frankfurt, Brussels	
12:30	Madrid	
12:30	Cairo	
12:30	Riyadh, Dhahran (SV)	
15:00	Agaba	
15:10	Tripoli	
16:30	Cairo (EA)	
16:30	Kuwait (KAC)	
18:30	Baghdad	
18:45	Beirut, Laraca	
19:00	Kuwait	
19:30	Jeddah (SV)	

Industrial states debate new export credit rules

PARIS (R) — A hardening of attitudes among major industrial countries is leading to fears of an all-out fight over government export subsidies, French and other Western financial sources said Wednesday.

The 22 industrial countries have until June 15 to review a new set of credit rules proposed by Axel Wallen, a Swedish expert who served as chairman of talks on the issue held in Paris earlier this month.

But the sources said European nations find many of Mr. Wallen's proposals almost totally unacceptable. The delegates from Western nations and Japan failed to agree on new interest rate levels for officially backed export credits or on a reclassification of certain borrower countries. Mr. Wallen has put forward a series of compromise proposals, which included a rise in interest rates charged to "relatively rich" and "intermediate" borrowers.

Under the proposals some intermediate borrowers, including the Soviet Union, would also be upgraded into the relatively rich category, while poorer nations, including Brazil, Mexico, Taiwan and South Korea, would be put up into the intermediate sector, thus raising the cost of their subsidised imports.

Delegates to the Paris conference originally had until Tuesday to agree to Mr. Wallen's proposals, which fell roughly between the recommendations of the Europeans and the demands of the United States, backed by Canada and Switzerland.

But last week the Common Market asked the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), at whose headquarters the negotiations took place, to postpone the introduction of new credit rules until June 15.

Sources said the Europeans maintain the stance they took at the start of the Paris talks that there should be no rise in interest rate charges for the intermediate sector.

The Europeans also believe that poorer countries should not be upgraded immediately, but only after a period of two years, and added that Japan stands to benefit unfairly from Mr. Wallen's proposals.

Interest rates

Japan is already allowed to charge less than other lender nations for its export credits because its commercial interest rates are well below most other world rates. Mr. Wallen proposed that its lending rate be cut further

to 8.7 per cent from the current level of around 9.25 per cent.

The Europeans say the proposed rate for the Japanese is far too low, the sources said.

They also believe that under Mr. Wallen's proposals the external debt of Third World countries would rise to the detriment of their chances of stimulating economic growth.

Because of the proposed upgrading of nations in the poorest category and the simultaneous rise in interest rates charged to the intermediate borrowing category, some borrowers would face interest rate rises of up to 1.6 percentage points.

EEC nations have also argued that a rise in interest rates now could damage chances of an economic recovery in the West with goods exported to poorer countries and financed by more costly export credits becoming uncompetitive.

However, Washington maintains that subsidies on exported goods only serve to distort trade patterns and the sources said the U.S. might not agree to any smaller increase in interest rates than those proposed.

The sources said that if no agreement is reached by June 15, there would either be an extension of the current pact or a total collapse.

Yemen gets \$35m loan

KUWAIT, (OPECNA) — The Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) has extended a loan of \$35.12 million to the Yemen Arab Republic to finance an electric power project.

Work on the \$354.76 million project will start this year and is expected to be completed by 1986.

The project is aimed at meeting Yemen's rapidly increasing demand for electricity and will include the construction of a steam power plant, sub stations, overhead transmission lines, a central control system and consultancy services.

The loan agreement was signed Monday by Abd Al Latif Yusuf Al Hamad, KFAED board chairman, and Muhammad Ahmad Al Junayd, Yemen's minister of electricity.

IDB lends Morocco \$20m

ISTANBUL, (OPECNA) — The Islamic Development Bank (IDB) has extended a \$20 million loan to Morocco to finance its raw sugar purchases.

The loan agreement was signed by Ahmad Muhammad Ali, IDB president, and Al Hassan Laqas, secretary general of the Moroccan Ministry of Finance.

Libya, Italy reach accord on repayment of \$775m

ROME (R) — Libya has reached a technical agreement with Italy on repayment of debts totalling about \$775 million to Italian exporters, Italian officials said Wednesday.

The agreement was reached Tuesday night at a meeting between Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini and Libya's deputy leader, Major Abdel Salam Jalloud, they said.

Mr. Spadolini said the agreement, which means Italy will resume Libyan oil imports, is intended to give fresh impetus to a range of economic and development co-operative projects.

The precise method of settling the debts will be discussed when an Italian delegation visits Libya soon, but officials said an initial payment of \$50 million would probably be followed by monthly repayments of \$80 million.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Wednesday.

One sterling	1.8005/15	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2349/52	Canadian dollars
	2.3125/35	West German marks
	2.5705/25	Dutch guilders
	1.9610/20	Swiss francs
	43.61/66	Belgian francs
	6.0000/30	French francs
	1277.50/1278.50	Italian lire
	239.20/35	Japanese yen
	5.7950/70	Swedish crowns
	5.9840/60	Norwegian crowns
	7.8530/60	Danish crowns
Once ounce of gold	331.50/332.00	U.S. dollars

Japan plans trade measures to pacify Western criticism

TOKYO (R) — Japan's latest measures to ease trade friction will be announced on Friday in hopes of blunting criticism by its main trading partners before next month's economic summit meeting at Versailles.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said Wednesday, as his government put final touches to the market-opening measures aimed at reducing huge trade surpluses with the United States and Western Europe, the summit should not deal with criticisms over trade.

Mr. Suzuki told a meeting of the major business group, the Federation of Economic Organisations (Keidanren), that the package, the second this year, would be announced on Friday.

He was confident that Japan's policy of lowering import tariffs and opening its market would be appreciated by the United States and the European Economic Community (EEC).

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — The market was easier Wednesday on the British losses in the South Atlantic but prices ended above the lows on indications that the number of lives lost was smaller than feared, dealers said.

Turnover was again fairly low, with operators awaiting a government statement expected after the official close.

Defence-related stocks attracted some demand, Hawker Siddeley and Plessey rising 8p and 5p respectively, but most of the leaders ended with falls stretching to 3p. The F.T. index at 1500 was down 3.1 at 577.7.

Government bonds reduced early losses to 1/4 or 1/2 point but trading in this sector was also subdued, dealers said.

Gold shares extended initial gains by 1/2 dollar in places, Harries ending 1 1/2 dollar up at \$42.

Tate and Lyle was unchanged at 12 after interim results and allied Irish Bank held steady at 93 after full year results. The major clearing banks lost 2p to 5p with the general trend, and in insurance Sun Alliance ended 10p down at 75 each after the chairman told the annual meeting of an overall loss in the first quarter.

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SPORTS

Tottenham's last chance to salvage a trophy from a gruelling season

LONDON (R) — Tottenham Hotspur have one last chance to salvage a trophy from their gruelling season when they meet Queens Park Rangers here on Thursday in the English F.A. Cup final replay.

It will be the 66th and last match of a seemingly never-ending season for Tottenham, who at one point looked set to fill their shelves with a unique collection of trophies. But the final prize has always eluded them.

Giants Liverpool snatched the League Cup from their grasp in March with a 3-1 win in extra time and went on to win the League title, denying Tottenham another honour.

The next target was the European Cup Winners' Cup, but after two closely fought semi-final matches they bowed out to Barcelona who later beat Standard Liege in the final.

Last Saturday it seemed they had finally succeeded in their

wearing quest for glory. After almost two hours of missed chances, Glenn Hoddle, using the referee as a stumbling block to the Rangers' defence and the inside of midfielder Tony Currie's leg to deflect the ball, gave Tottenham the lead with only 10 minutes of extra time to go in the F.A. Cup final.

But they were to be tantalised just one more time. Moments later Steve Fenwick became the first full-back to score from open play in a Wembley cup final when he completed a well-rehearsed move to head past England goalkeeper Ray Clemence.

So on Thursday Tottenham face a repeat of last year when, after an equally Mundane first match, they beat Manchester City 3-2 in an exciting replay.

One difference this time will be the absence of Tottenham's two-goal hero of the 1981 replay, Argentine Ricardo Villa. His absence was confirmed Tuesday

when manager Keith Burkinshaw named an unchanged side.

A number of records will be at stake, among them Tottenham's proud achievement of never having lost in six F.A. Cup finals. They can now equal Aston Villa's feat of seven victories.

Rangers, on the other hand, hoping to win the Cup for the first time, can take heart from the fact that the last two second division sides to appear in the final, West Ham and Southampton, have carried off the trophy.

Victory is at least certain for one side as a penalty shoot-out will be used to settle the contest this time if the score is still level after extra time.

IOC to finance Third World athletes

ROME (R) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) is to set aside up to four million U.S. dollars to help Third World coun-

Clerc saves 4 match points, tie-breaker to clear round 2

PARIS (R) — Fourth-seed Jose Luis Clerc of Argentina saved four match points and a tie-breaker to squeeze through to the third round of the French Open Tennis Championships Wednesday.

He won a knife-edge match 1-6, 7-5, 4-6, 7-6, 6-2 against rank outsider Loic Courteau, an 18-year-old righthander from Bordeaux, France, who did not qualify but entered the tournament on a wild card.

The 16,000 seat centre court was packed to capacity as the two players battled for over four and a half hours.

But two other seeds failed to survive the third day of the championships.

American Brian Gottfried, seeded 11th, lost 5-7, 6-3, 6-0, 6-4 to Fernando Luna of Spain, and last year's women's runner-up, sixth seeded Sylvia Hanika of West Germany, was toppled 6-4, 1-6, 6-4 by the top spin of Argentina's Ivanna Madruga-Osses.

On the centre court, Courteau, who is ranked 352 on the Association of Tennis Professionals computer, played the match of his life.

The crowd roared their appreciation as the former French junior champion raced to a 6-1 lead in the first set.

He had a chance to take the second when serving at 5-4 but faulted, allowing Clerc back into

the game to take the set 7-5.

But Clerc faltered in the third and Courteau, playing superb, controlled tennis for someone so young, took the set 6-4.

The Argentine, a semi-finalist here in 1981 and a former Italian Open champion, had to steady himself time and time again against Courteau's sound volleying and beautifully-timed lobs.

In the fourth set, Courteau had a match-winning chance, leading 5-3 and 40-0. But incredibly Clerc pulled himself back from the brink, saving four match points to break the Frenchman's service.

The set eventually went to a tie-breaker, won by Clerc, and the final set was almost an anti-climax.

Dutch Grand Prix

set for July

PARIS (R) — The Dutch Formula One Grand Prix will be held at Zandvoort in the Netherlands on July 3, a spokesman for the International Motor Racing Federation (FISA) confirmed Tuesday.

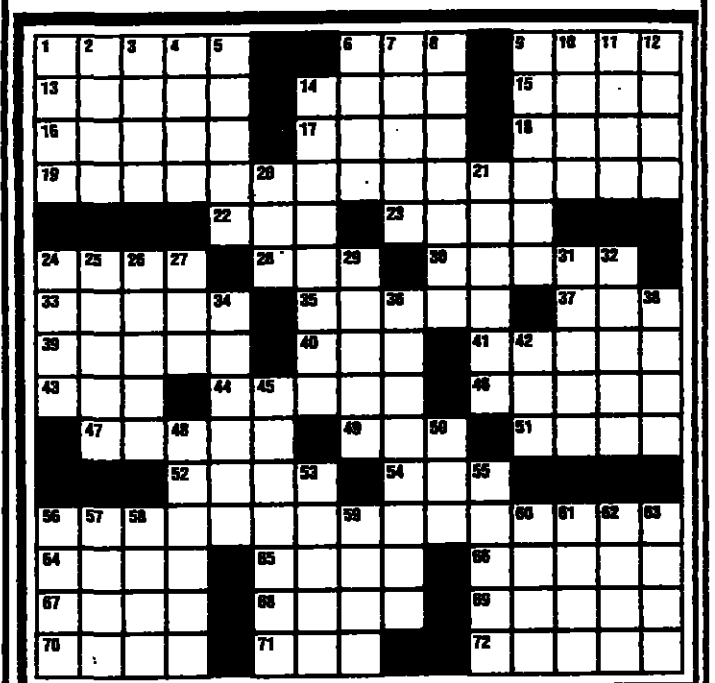
The Dutch Grand Prix replaces the Spanish Grand Prix—cancelled earlier this month—on the World Championship calendar.

THE Daily Crossword by Sidney L. Robbins

ACROSS	24 Alphabet sequence	51 Greek letter	20 Degree
1 Sounds of laughter	28 Altitudes: abbr.	52 Dicks	21 Gotten up
6 Small weights: abbr.	30 Fuel ship	54 Tennis need	24 Proficient
9 Singer	33 Under	56 Was too	26 Person
13 Natalie	37 Moon	64 Greek garment	27 Pooch
14 Blow a horn	39 City in Belgium	65 Wander	28 Thread
15 Eye part	40 Sickness	66 Architecture style	32 Adjust, as a clock
16 Kitchen gadget	41 Wipe out	67 War god	34 Cunning
17 Frog: Lat.	43 Spanish queen	68 Trampled	36 Enlarged
18 Lairs	44 Fabre name	69 Vedic precept	38 Tableland
19 Was too finicky	46 Memos	70 Lahr or Parks	42 Steal
22 Consumed	47 Lawn stuff	71 Observe	45 Accompanies
23 Foreboding	48 Circuit	72 Attempted	48 Finally

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

BAJIA	PIPIA	MAIYI
ALPIL	ABIAL	ELIUALS
FILE	PRIVAT	ICERS
NESTS	IMARIE	ROIE
THIRST	TOASTS	
SERAPIE	TISARS	
ACE	INDAHO	TREE
STANDON	ISISOUN	
HOWO	ANTON	ILLIT
RACTO	AIQEDIE	
CASABIA	WEIVIER	
OFF	AMAINA	DAISTS
YRANSPORTS	SHIDE	
FEEDIS	NEIER	EVIO
SIEPIS	EDINA	SPIED



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Henry Boot - Trocon J.V. announces the selling of some machinery after handing over Manzil Al Hassa Railway Project.

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WORLD

Western banks split over Western debt repayments

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Western banks are sharply divided over the prospects of Poland being able to meet any debt repayments this year, but opposition to rescheduling interest payments remains strong, banking sources said Wednesday.

Polish officials have held several meetings with lenders since the completion in early April of an agreement deferring repayment of \$2.4 billion owed to the banks last year.

But no concrete proposal has been made for giving Warsaw further breathing space by rescheduling more than \$10 billion due to banks and Western

governments this year.

The sources, East European specialists at major international banks in Europe, said that Poland's requests for new credits to pay for imports, repeated to banks in New York this week, have met a chilly reception.

Coal production had increased 15 per cent in the first quarter of 1982 and copper mine production had also risen, but the manufacturing industry suffered from a lack of imported machinery and spare parts. This posed a sharp dilemma for the country in choosing how to use its export earnings, they said.

Poland managed a trade surplus

with the West in the first three months of this year of about \$100 million, in sharp contrast to the deficit last year of \$750 million.

It came about, however, only by keeping imports to a bare minimum and, as a result, industrial production continued to fall. Last year industrial output dropped by about 15 per cent.

The sources said Poland's forecasts show it has little chance of meeting all the \$3.2 billion of interest due the West this year without outside help. Of this some \$2.4 billion are owed to the banks.

American, Turkish films share Cannes award

CANNES, France (R) — The American film *Missing* by Greek-born Frenchman Costa-Gavras and the Turkish film *Yol*, directed by Yilmaz Guney and Sherif Goren, shared the top Golden Palm award at the Cannes film festival Wednesday.

The second-ranking award, the jury's special prize, went to the Italian film *La Notte di San Lorenzo* (the Night of San

Lorenzo), by Paolo and Vittorio Taviani, former winners of the Golden Palm with *Padre Padrone*.

A prize specially set up to mark the festival's 35th anniversary was awarded to Michelangelo Antonioni's *Identificazione di una Donna* (Identification of a Woman).

The award for best screenplay went to the British film *Moonlighting*, by Polish born director

Jerzy Skolimowski.

The best actor prize was awarded to Jack Lemmon for his role in *Missing*.

The best actress award went to Polish star Jadwiga Jankowska-Cieslak for her part in the Hungarian film *Another Way*.

The award for best direction went to West German Werner Herzog for his film *Fitzcarraldo*, starring Klaus Kinski.

Chilean police pick up crew of British helicopter

SANTIAGO (R) — Three crew of a chartered British Sea King helicopter discovered in southern Chile last week have been picked up by Chilean Police, foreign ministry sources said here Tuesday night.

The sources said the crew would be handed over to the British Embassy in Santiago but gave no further details.

Britain's ambassador to Chile, John Moore, had a brief meeting with Chilean Foreign Minister Rene Rojas Tuesday night but declined to answer reporters' questions when he left the ministry.

The wreckage was found near Punta Arenas, 2,500 kilometres south of Santiago. Chile protested to Britain at the time over its presence on Chilean territory.

24 Pakistani activists arrested

LAHORE, Pakistan (R) — Pakistani authorities arrested 24 members of the banned National Democratic Party (NDP) Tuesday at a party central committee meeting held in defiance of a government ban on political activity, party sources said.

Janos Kadar celebrates 70th birthday

By Ronald Farquhar
—Reuter

BUDAPEST — Janos Kadar, the pragmatic communist who led Hungary out of bloody civil strife to relative prosperity, celebrated his 70th birthday Wednesday, quietly and unostentatiously, but firmly in charge after more than 25 years in office.

Public and private commemoration of the event is being kept to a minimum at Mr. Kadar's wish, communist sources said.

The party chief will receive formal messages of congratulation and state decorations and awards from the Kremlin and its allies in the world communist movement, as well as from his own comrades in the Hungarian leadership.

But local tributes will avoid outpourings of praise that commonly mark similar anniversaries in other communist states. Hungarian journalists have been told to confine their coverage of the occasion to official statements, the sources said.

A 20-minute scheduled birthday item on Budapest television tonight is listed in newspaper programmes merely as "greetings", without any indication to whom they are addressed.

This is typical of the modest, unobtrusive style that has helped Mr. Kadar, once reviled by many Hungarians for aiding Soviet suppression of a 1956 anti-Stalinist uprising, to achieve genuine nationwide popularity.

From the background, he has

directed skilful policies of gradual reconciliation, economic reform and political relaxation that healed the wounds left by the bloody 1956 revolt, in which more than 2,500 Hungarians died, and transformed Hungary into probably the most stable, prosperous and liberal state in communist East Europe.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Pallid-faced, with a cleft chin, thinning hair and a wrinkled brow, Mr. Kadar often appears ill at ease on public occasions, although he is capable of convulsing an audience with witty asides, delivered with a string and outstretched arms.

Born of peasant stock on May 26, 1912, in the Adriatic port of Fiume — then part of Hungary, now Rijeka in Yugoslavia — he went to school in Kapos, south-west Hungary, and later moved with his mother to Budapest. There they lived in poverty, and young Janos started work at 14 in the iron industry.

He joined the Communist Party at the age of 20, beginning a political career that brought him imprisonment, torture and accusations of betrayal, before he achieved his present recognition and prestige.

As interior minister under Stalinist party chief Matyas Rakosi in Soviet-occupied Hungary after World War II, Mr. Kadar controlled the political police when Foreign Minister Laszlo Rajk was arrested, tried and executed in 1949 for treason.

This was the first of a wave of purges that swept East Europe's communist leaderships when Yugoslav President Tito broke with the Kremlin after refusing to submit to the overlordship of Soviet dictator Josef Stalin.

The process latterly engulfed Mr. Kadar himself, and in May 1951 he was arrested, tortured and imprisoned. Rehabilitated in 1954, he was re-elected to the party leadership after Rakosi was toppled two years later.

As party first secretary, he has been the political chief of Hungary ever since Soviet tanks crushed the insurrection of October/November 1956 that threatened to overthrow communist rule.

The improvements he has wrought since then in the lives of ordinary Hungarians, have wiped away hatred many felt because of what they considered his betrayal of the uprising by switching sides from reformist Prime Minister Imre Nagy — later executed for treason — and setting up a rival government under protection of Soviet tanks.

Today Mr. Kadar's departure from the political scene would be regarded with dismay by many Hungarians, but sources here said

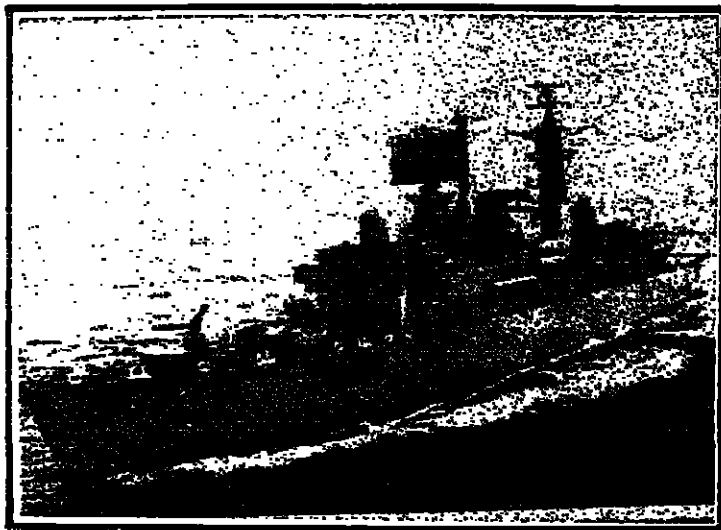
HMS Coventry: Britain's biggest loss

LONDON (R) — The guided missile destroyer Coventry, Britain's latest naval loss in the Falklands conflict, was the fifth warship to bear the name of the Midlands city.

Launched in 1974 and commissioned four years later, the Coventry was a sister ship to the Sheffield, burnt out and sunk by an Argentine-fired missile three weeks ago.

The first Coventry in Britain's royal navy was a 17th century 25-gun man of war but the most famous was the fourth, a light cruiser which saw combat seven times in two world wars before being sunk off North Africa in 1942.

Designed to defend a fleet from air attack, the Coventry was armed with the Sea Dart radar-guided anti-aircraft missile, carried by only a handful of ships with the task force.



The British Defence Ministry announced Tuesday that HMS Coventry, a Type 42 destroyer had been hit during an Argentine air attack and had been lost. The Defence Ministry reported that rescue operations to recover the ship's crew had continued throughout Tuesday night. (A.P. wirephoto)

Bomb damages Rome press office

ROME (R) — A left-wing Italian guerrilla group said it bombed the Rome offices of an American English-language newspaper Wednesday as a gesture against the forthcoming visit here of President Reagan.

A bomb early Wednesday largely destroyed the reception area of the International Daily News, on the first floor of a central Rome building, though there were no casualties. The blast was apparently aimed at a radio station run by the American-owned paper in another part of the building.

In a telephone call to the Rome office of an Italian news agency, a man claiming to speak for the little-known "Communist Groups for Proletarian Internationalism" said they placed the bomb.

Marxists form government in W. Bengal stronghold

NEW DELHI (R) — A new left front government was sworn-in in the eastern Indian state of West Bengal Wednesday, the first time that a Marxist administration had been returned to power for a consecutive term of office in India.

The Marxists scored an expected victory in last week's regional elections over Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Congress (I) party, which has been barred by

in-fighting in West Bengal.

The Marxists won 238 of the 294 seats in the West Bengal assembly compared with 230 in the 1977 state elections.

Mrs. Gandhi's party narrowly won in an electoral alliance against another Marxist front in southern Kerala state, and was able to form governments in two other states—northern Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.

Arab-Americans demand apology from Chrysler Corporation chief

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Arab-Americans have demanded an apology from Lee Iacocca, Chairman of Chrysler Corporation, for his recent anti-Arab remarks. In a convention in California, Mr. Iacocca proposed that a tax be levied on imported oil. Said Mr. Iacocca, "Kick the

Arabs while they're down — that's what we should be doing."

In a letter to Mr. Iacocca, American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee (ADC) Executive Director James Zogby characterised the remarks as "a childish display of crude machismo."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Swiss to buy Israeli military equipment

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel is to supply Switzerland with anti-tank shells and other equipment worth \$220 million under two arms deals, Prime Minister Menachem Begin told a public meeting here Tuesday. Mr. Begin's remarks, widely reported in the Israeli press on Wednesday, were greeted with surprise in Israel because officials do not usually release details on defence-related agreements. In Bern, the Swiss defence ministry denied that it had decided on the \$220 million deal. Federal authorities approved an arms deal with Israel last year, but only for 76 million Swiss francs (\$39 million) worth of shells for Swiss assault tanks, a ministry spokesman said.

Papandreou in Belgrade for 3-day visit

BELGRADE (R) — Greek Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou arrived Wednesday for three days of talks with Yugoslav leaders on closer bilateral ties, regional cooperation and major world political and economic issues. Mrs. Milka Planinc, the newly elected Yugoslav prime minister, welcomed him at Belgrade airport. With her was Foreign Minister Lazar Mojsov, to meet Greek Foreign Minister Ioannis Charalambopoulos. The two prime ministers were holding formal talks Wednesday evening before attending an official dinner. The discussions are expected to centre on cooperation in the Balkans and the possibility of turning the region into a zone free of nuclear arms. The Yugoslav media said the two sides would discuss ways of overcoming divisions within the Balkans, where Greece and Turkey are NATO members, Romania and Bulgaria are in the Warsaw Pact, and Yugoslavia is prominent in the Non-Aligned Movement. Officials said the two countries' relations with their Balkan neighbours, particularly isolationist Albania, would come up in the talks.

Djibouti government resigns after polls

DJIBOUTI (R) — Djibouti Prime Minister Barkat Gourat Hamadou has announced the resignation of his government following elections to a national assembly last week. An official announcement Tuesday night said that Mr. Barkat Gourat tendered his government's resignation to allow President Hassan Gouled to form a new administration. The announcement said the president accepted the resignation and asked Foreign Minister Moumin Bahdon Farah to run the government's affairs until a new administration is formed, which is expected to take about one week.

Israeli-S. African ties denounced

MANILA (R) — An Asian conference on apartheid denounced Israel and Taiwan here Wednesday for collaborating with South Africa and its policy of racial segregation. In a declaration at the end of a three-day meeting, the Asian Regional Conference on Action Against Apartheid said it "strongly condemns the authorities in Israel and Taiwan for their growing economic, military and nuclear collaboration with the racist South Africa." The conference was alarmed that several countries were continuing or even expanding nuclear collaboration with South Africa.

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

GAMEMANSHIP
By Stephen Charles

(formerly The New York Herald Tribune Crossword)
Edited by Herb Etkenshaw

- ACROSS
- 1 Best hit
 - 2 Old World lizard
 - 10 English conductor
 - 17 Blood channels
 - 19 Companion
 - 21 Rave
 - 22 Ruler of bars
 - 24 Alcoholic beverage
 - 25 Rain
 - 26 Laundry deposit
 - 27 Open space
 - 28 Transit
 - 29 Fume
 - 30 Pioneer acts
 - 32 Book examination
 - 33 Suit to —
 - 34 Rate of speed
 - 35 Suit to —
 - 36 Crust or berth

- 40 Unquestionable
- 44 Field measure
- 46 Bird
- 47 Czar
- 48 Inlet
- 49 Dundee
- 50 Negative
- 51 Churchmen
- 52 Life vessel
- 53 Canal country
- 55 Blueprint
- 56 Place for a pedicure
- 57 Handles
- 58 Branch
- 59 Yolk
- 60 Word of caution
- 61 God of the underworld
- 62 Part of a Marie title

- 64 Ump's relative
- 65 Acronymic plane
- 67 Completed
- 68 Golf club
- 69 Bird
- 72 Moon vehicle
- 73 Certain gap
- 74 Machine
- 76 Light color
- 77 Grown
- 78 Omen
- 80 Fabled bird
- 82 Kind of school abbr.
- 83 Italian abbr.
- 84 Jury panel
- 84 Heels
- 85 Malus spruce
- 87 Between lock and barrel
- 88 Facility
- 89 Too bad!

- 90 Source of mental diff.
- 91 Cutty
- 92 Harry
- 93 Mad
- 95 Both prof.
- 101 White-tailed
- 102 Usage
- 103 Garret
- 104 Antifreeze
- 105 Pardon
- 107 "Wise" man
- 110 Formulates notions
- 111 Italian painter
- 112 Arthurian lady
- 113 Certain bills, simply
- 114 Smelling mixture
- 115 — Kanelos

- DOWN
- 1 Free from error
 - 2 Bull
 - 3 Subtle god
 - 4 Sunburn
 - 5 Yarns
 - 6 "Whither — thou?"
 - 7 Collect
 - 8 Delancey
 - 9 — boy!
 - 10 Next to
 - 11 Chose
 - 12 Eisenhower's command
 - 13 Salad desert
 - 14 Gasparman
 - 15 R — Roger
 - 16 Repair
 - 17 Greenish blue
 - 18 Important
 - 20 Properties
 - 21 Ship's high platform

- 26 Regrets
- 31 Supporter
- 32 City on the Po
- 34 River duck
- 35 Plane surface
- 37 Miles for letters
- 38 Slinger John
- 39 Adjust, as a
- 40 Merit of movies
- 41 Tied
- 42 Musical entertainer
- 43 Interiors
- 44 "What's in —?"
- 45 Former comic
- 46 Godfrey
- 48 Toward the mouth
- 50 Story line
- 52 Affirmative

- 54 US missile
- 55 Machine tools
- 56 Shop up
- 58 Sack
- 62 Attitude
- 63 Tentation
- 64 A Reiner
- 65 Dogma
- 67 Social event
- 70 Actor Richard
- 71 Dame Karsten
- 72 Arctic garment
- 74 Belmont Fr.
- 75 Relating to the body
- 76 Superior's neighbor
- 78 Whodunit person
- 81 Horse-drawn vehicle

- 84 Demi-god
- 86 Tried for office
- 88 Wre out
- 91 Emphatic negative
- 92 Usage
- 95 Facing the pitcher
- 94 Computer joke
- 95 Breed of ducks
- 96 Gladiator's inflexion
- 97 Something to sell
- 98 Have — (become agitated)
- 99 Fashion
- 100 British gun
- 102 Wedge
- 104 Look over
- 106 Deceased
- 108 Actress Hagen
- 109 Giddium note

Diagramless

18 X 18, by Lara Alexandra

- ACROSS
- 1 Kind of school, for short
 - 5 Kind of singing
 - 7 One followed by 12 zeros
 - 8 Aspirant to a title
 - 11 Greek philosopher
 - 12 Rhinoceros relative
 - 14 Long-legged bird

- 15 Relating to warships
- 17 Hip pocket container
- 18 Dunes
- 22 Laper
- 24 Unruly kids
- 25 Merchant
- 27 Not widespread
- 29 Ready for plucking
- 30 Gets rid of
- 32 Network of nerves

- 33 Go-between
- 34 Engage the attention of
- 35 Inlet
- 36 Enclave with a belt
- 38 "The — of Innocence"
- 39 Afternoon London
- 40 Name in fashions
- 41 Disarrayed

- 43 Mark with minute grooves
- 45 Boar or Anjou
- 46 Garlands
- 47 Culet
- 50 Literary gathering
- 52 Orchestral instrument
- 53 Level
- 54 Etched
- 57 Spot
- 58 Bank transaction

- DOWN
- 1 Venetian detective
 - 2 Hook and —
 - 3 Gardner of whodunits
 - 4 Make pictures
 - 6 Box
 - 8 Sila or Joshua
 - 9 Show gratitude
 - 10 Kalamandis country
 - 11 Style

- 10 Competitor
- 11 Gabbie
- 13 Shaving instrument
- 14 Pretentious nonsense
- 16 Rip to shreds
- 17 Very odd
- 18 Vanquished
- 19 Leather flask
- 20 Swan game
- 21 Heresay

- 23 Elm or larch
- 24 Crow
- 25 Scorch
- 26 Adjust clock
- 27 On the up and up
- 28 Wife of Jacob
- 30 Absence
- 32 Coach
- 31 Alarmed
- 37 Club fee
- 40 "Afternoon of a —"

CRYPTOGRAMS

- 1 BLDEL GO LDENA JWUU ELEGIL ELDU JALO
BIGEUL ELEGIL LNAWHDU. —By Linda M. Sperry
- 2 UPSIDE EHEDZ WNZDN QSD WZDNFNE GAW
OPRINE UE WNSDRADO HD CAW GFSE NEE
QSDE NAQFW. —By Barbara J. Rags
- 3 BSEAOI KLUULCOS LE BOOBOOT YBZOT
ALLILL CHUU TYHUU ULTO. —By Norton Rhoades
- 4 LAST PASTHY CAST FUSE SHOT CASTUHYC OC
AST FAST EA YOUGH PAYE LOUS. —By Len Sherry

SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

1. To work out crossword puzzles and crypts becomes more like an education than a hobby.

2. Mommy may be the mother of a curious boy's mischief.

3. Overstated girl cheer singer needed an understated friend in understated left.

4. A boy buys toys for unfortunate friend in need.